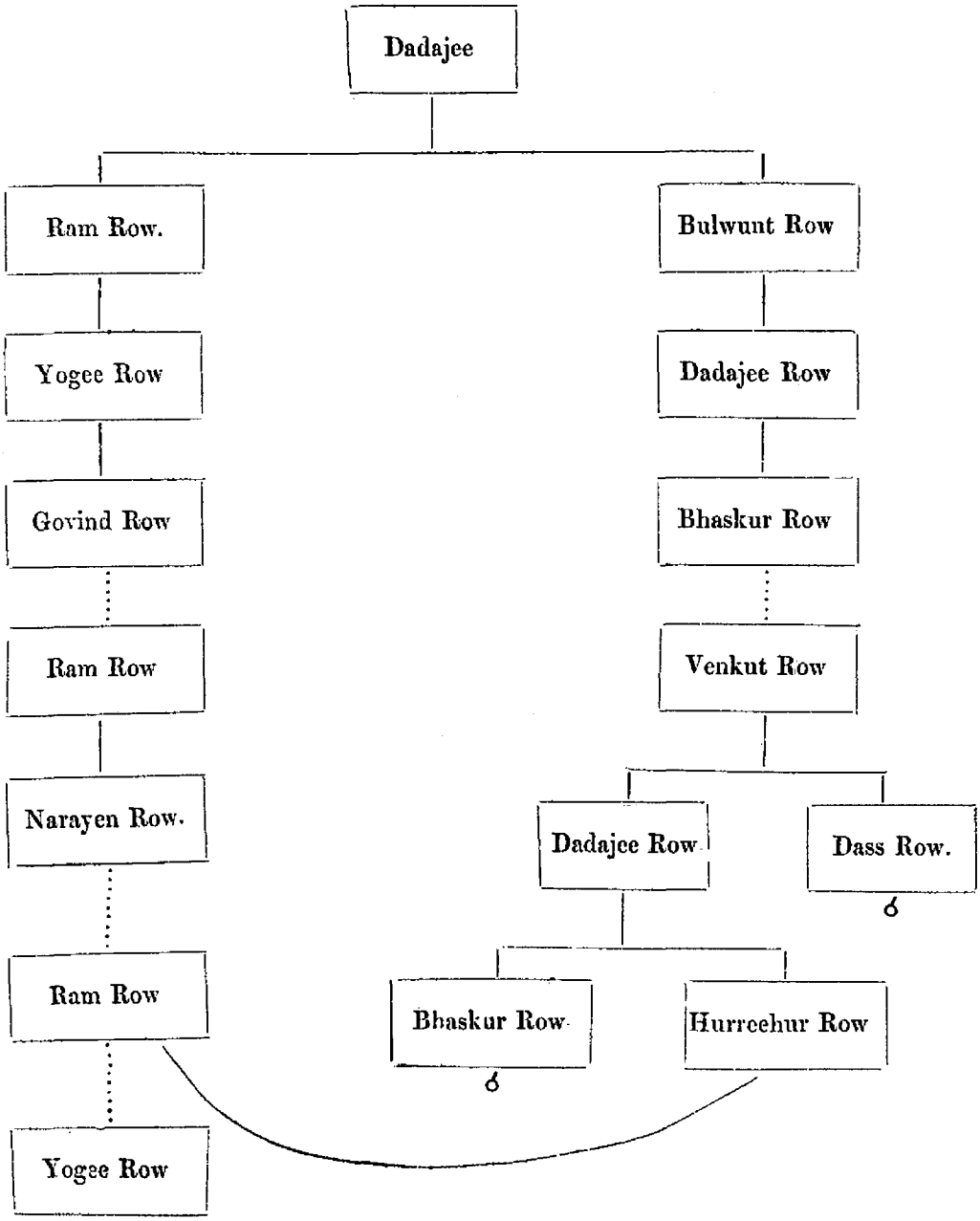
PEDIGREE OF THE BHAWAY FAMILY



N.B.—A dotted line thus ⋮ signifies adopted.
A mark thus ó signifies died without male issue.

THE BHAWAY FAMILY PRIOR TO THE FALL OF THE PESHWAS.

Among the numereus forts erected by Sivajee, when laying the foundation of the Maratha Empire, were Nurgoond and Ramdroog, which are said to have been built about A.D. 1674 or 1676. They formed part of the charge of Ramchunder Neelkunt Bowrakur, the Punt Amatya, who entrusted them to the care of a Keerwunt Brahmin named Appajee Sooroo, the ancestor of the present Hebleekur. When Aurungzebe, after the death of Sivajee, overthrew the Beejapoor and Golconda dynasties, and seized their possessions, these forts among others fell into his hands in A.D. 1691-92 and were held by his troops for some fifteen years.

Appajee Sooroo during this period engaged the services of a Chitpawun Brahmin named Ram Row Dadajee Bhaway, whose posterity was destined to become the possessors of Nurgoond and Ramdroog to the exclusion of that of his master. Tradition says that the latter was led to prognosticate the future greatness of his new retainer by finding a snake one day watching over him as he lay asleep. Either for this, or for the more ordinary reason that he had observed his talents and assiduity, Appajee, as he lay at Teygoor, near Dharwar, watching the movements of the Moguls, learned to place considerable confidence in Ram Row—a feeling which was naturally heightened when the latter, taking advantage of a juncture when the garrison of Nurgoond and Ramdroog were in a state of discontent at their pay being left in arrears, managed, in A.D. 1706-7, to recover the two forts for his master.

Appajee Sooroo on this resumed his former charge, in which he was confirmed, and collected the chouth of the surrounding district. As he grew older he placed more and more confidence in Ram Row, who was subsequently, at his master's solicitation, invested formally with the charge of the two forts. It was probably through Appajee's interest also that Ram Row received from Sumbajee, Raja of Kolapore (the son of Raja Ram and grandson of Sivajee) the title of Punt Suchew, which the former had previously been invested with by Raja Ram. When Appajee Sooroo died in 1728, leaving an adopted

son, Bulwunt Row, Ram Row acted as guardian to the latter, but managed the surinjam in his own name with the assistance of his nephew Dadajee, whom he had summoned from the Concan.

Dadajee seems to have devoted himself at first chiefly to military operations, by the success of which he increased his reputation as well as enhanced his resources. On one occasion when he assisted the Nawab of Savanore against the Gudwalkur Nawab he received the turuf * of Konoor in inam from the former chief, who on another occasion bestowed upon him kusba Jadruheblee for a similar service. We also find records of grants of villages from the Torgul chief and the Dessaees of Budamee, Dummul, and Nurgoond in return for assistance and protection. His abilities and success were recognised by an order of the Raja Sumbajee's, dated A.D. 1734, which directed that he should have the whole Sirkaree umul between the rivers Gutpurba and Toombuddra.

Some twelve years after the death of Appajee Sooroo, Ram Row left the administration in the hands of Dadajee and went on a pilgrimage to Benares, accompanied by his son Yogee Row, but died on the way. Yogee Row on his return after two years' absence found his cousin in possession of the surinjam and procured his assassination, an act which led to a long-continued feud between the two branches of the family. Yogee Row was not left long in possession of the estates thus acquired, as he was shut out of Nurgoond by Bulwunt Row, to whom, in A.D. 1758, the estates were formally made over by the Raja, their value being then rated at Rs. 2,06,832. Personal surinjams were assigned in addition to Yogee Row and Bhaskur Row, son of the murdered Dadajee. The former received Rs. 28,419, and resided at Kudleekope, while the allowance of the latter was fixed at Rs. 12,000, including the village of Eedgul, where he took up his abode. Bulwunt Row was bound to furnish 300 and Yogee Row 50 horse. For some years Bulwunt Row remained undisturbed, but the Bhaway family were not satisfied with their subordinate position. Having considerable interest with the Peshwa, Mahadoo Row Bullal, they laid their case before him, and in 1761 succeeded

* A third of the revenue was retained by the Nawab and afterwards came into the possession of the Peshwas.

in their efforts. The estates were made over in surinjam * to Yogee Row and Bhaskur Row, on condition of paying a nuzzur of Rupees 1,00,001 to the Peshwa. To Bulwunt Row was assigned an allowance of Rs. 12,000, in lieu of which, however, his descendants managed in 1791-92 to secure the town of Heblee rated at Rs. 20,000, where their representatives are still extant, the present Hebleekur being a second class Sirdar.

What follows may best be narrated in the words of the report submitted by Mr. G. W. Anderson in 1832:—

"Through the mediation of Gopeeka Baee, widow of Ram Row, it was agreed that Bhaskur Row should have the management of the Suwusthan, and Yogee Row and his son should be supported by him. On the death of Bhaskur Row in A.D. 1773 the Peshwa's sunnud † was renewed in the names of his adopted son Venkut Row, and of Yogee Row, the former continuing in possession of the whole estate, and the latter during his life, and after his death his grandson Ram Row, receiving an allowance for their support.

"These arrangements continued in force for 25 years till Hyder Ali reduced the Southern Maratha Country under the dominion of Mysore in A.D. 1778, when the Nurgoondkur likewise acknowledged the authority of the conqueror.

"The conditions of service established by the Peshwa were observed during Hyder's lifetime, but in 1784 Tippoo Sultan made

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* The "suwustan surinjam," as it was called, consisted of 76 villages valued at Rs. 1,71,114 and mokass bab Rs. 76,137, total Rs. 2,47,251, and was liable to a service of 350 horse. In this and all the other beheras the purgunna of Konoor in the mamle of Torgul (above alluded to as granted from Savanore) was included. It was stipulated that of the revenue of this district, viz. Rs 20,812-8, sixty per cent. or Rs. 12,487-8 should be considered due to the Sirkar as "jagheer bab." Of this amount, however, Rs. 5,550 were remitted in consideration of the service devolving on the surinjam, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,937-8 to be paid. The amount was paid regularly enough till the subjugation of the country by Tippoo. After the treaty with that prince the amount, though always entered in the accounts as due, was seldom if ever paid, till Trimbukjee Dainglia a few years before his master's fall enacted payment with a strong hand.

† A nuzzurana of Rs. 45,000 was levied by the Peshwa on this occasion. In 1774 Gopeeka Baee, one of the widows of Bhaskur Row, adopted a son without the orders of the Peshwa, who consequently annulled the adoption.

further demands. These were resisted by Venkut Row, son of Bhaskur Row, in consequence of which the following year two bodies of troops were ordered to besiege the fort of Nurgoond under Boorhan-ood-deen Kamur-ood-deen, assisted by the Hebleekur and detachments from Dharwar, Kittoor, &c.

"The place was blockaded for seven months, apparently without much prospect of success and in despite of the remonstrances of Nana Furnuwees; but in the hot weather (May 1786) the water began to fail and further defence appeared impracticable. Meantime an army of observation had been ordered to the frontier by Nana Furnuwees under Pursheram Punt Bhow and Gunesh Punt Byrhee, between the outposts of which and those of the besieging troops a skirmish took place, and though war was not declared, and pacific explanations were exchanged, a strong supporting force was ordered from Poona under Tookajee Holkar. These vigorous measures induced Tippoo to listen to more favourable terms. He agreed to relinquish his late demands on condition of the Nurgoondkur's submission within 27 days, and on this the Marathas returned to Meeruj, while the Mahomedan troops encamped near the Mulpurba. But no sooner had the Nurgoond garrison (compelled by the scarcity of water) surrendered, † than the articles of capitulation were shamefully violated. Venkut Row, his family and dependents, were seized and carried prisoners to Cabaladroog in Mysore, and his daughter placed in the Sultan's seraglio. Ram Row and his mother escaped and found shelter at Kunkundwadee, a village belonging to the Putwurdhun family.

"The operations of the allied armies, directed by Lord Cornwallis, which ended in the treaty of 1792, restored Venkut Row to liberty. He returned to Nurgoond and was reinvested by a new sunnud dated 1201 Fusly (A.D. 1791), and running in the names of Venkut Row Bhaskur and Ram Row Govind. ‡ The former retained Nurgoond

* The Nurgoondkur was assisted by an Englishman named Yeon (or Yoan), who after the fall of the fort entered the service of Pursheram Bhow, when he organized a battalion, and was killed at the siege of Dharwar in the assault ordered by Colonel Frederick in 1790.

† It is said that a heavy shower fell immediately after the fort was given up which filled the reservoirs.

‡ The Peshwa demanded on this occasion a nuzzur of Rs. 25,000.

with the largest portion of the estate, but through the interest of Pursheram Bhow, Ramdroog was assigned for the maintenance of Ram Row, and this branch of the family thenceforward took the appellation of Ramdroogkur.

"The sunnud granted on the present occasion differed somewhat from that of 1172 Fusly (A.D. 1761-62). The mokassa bab, rated at Rs. 76,187, was retained by Government, while the land and other items of revenue were continued, yielding Rs. 1,71,117, of which Venkut Row appropriated Rs. 1,27,114, comprised in 57 villages, and the remaining 18, estimated at Rs. 26,000, were attached to Ramdroog. The descendants of Bulwunt Row Sooroo retained* the township of Heblee.

"The two branches of the family enjoyed their respective shares in this manner till 1219 Fusly (A.D. 1810) when Narayen Row, through the personal favour of the Peshwa, asserted his claim to share equally with Venkut Row in the original possessions of the family. In support of these pretensions Bajee Row, when on his pilgrimage to Soondoor, put Narayen Row in forcible possession of 17 villages, the best in the Suwusthan, receiving a nuzzur of Rs. 1,50,000. The contingent was reduced on this occasion to 225, of which 113 were to be furnished by Narayen Row and 112 by Venkut Row."

In the early part of the campaign of 1817-18 the Ramdroog chief had some troops with the Peshwa. He soon, however, joined Sir T. Munro and so saved his possessions. Dadajee Row, the Nurgoondkur, though connected with Gokla by marriage, was friendly to the British from the very commencement of hostilities. Both chiefs, as will be seen, were rewarded by receiving most liberal terms by which they were freed from all claim for service, and their possessions were acknowledged to be "Suwusthan."

RAMDROOG (RÁMDURG).

There does not appear to be any report extant giving a detailed account of the negotiations carried on with Narayen Row of Ramdroog. The result of the negotiation, however, is to be found in

* Or rather received it on payment of a nuzzur of Rs. 20,000.—E. W. W.

the agreement given at length in Aitchison's "Treaties," &c. vol. vi. p. 171.* In this engagement the British government, after a preamble referring to the partition of the Ramdroog and Nurgoond estates, renounced its claims to the quota of 113 horse which Narayen Row was bound by the terms of his engagement with the Peshwa to furnish, and the chief engaged to pay annually into the Company's treasury the sum of Rs. 3,468¾, being his share of the jagheer of Konoor, which it had been stipulated in an agreement with the Peshwa that he should pay. The devolution of the estate to the chief and his heirs was guaranteed so long as he continued in friendship with the Government, and his inam and other possessions within British territories were declared to be continued to him, the Government reserving to itself the right of resuming such inams, &c. within the Ramdroog territory as should subsequently appear to belong to it. The chief on his part engaged to continue their several rights to the holders of inams and other possessions within his territory, to protect his ryots, and to obey such orders as the Government should deem it necessary to issue in the event of complaints being preferred against him. Warning was given that in failure thereof, or in the event of the country being from his neglect infested with robbers, &c., the Sirkar would take measures for its better management; and the remaining articles contained the usual engagements on the part of the chief that he would not assemble troops and attack any one without orders, but would refer all disputes to Government without resorting to arms, abiding by its decisions; and that he would not hold any correspondence with Bajee Row or other dowlutdar, and would not afford assistance to any disaffected person. The agreement concluded with an article in which the chief further agreed to report all instances in which offenders from his districts should take refuge in British territory, it being promised that such offenders should be given up after due inquiries, and further to apprehend and deliver up refugee criminals from the Sirkar's country, or to assist any detachment the Sirkar might deem it necessary to send in pursuit of them.

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* In that work the agreement in question is dated 9th June 1831 Fuslee. This, however, is an error, the year being 1231 Fuslee, which corresponds with A.D. 1821.

Though this agreement is dated June 1821 it does not seem to have been definitely concluded till somewhat later, as in October 1821 we find Mr. Chaplin approving Mr. Thackeray's intention of confirming to the Ramdroogand Nurgoond chiefs what they have all along enjoyed even without authority." The letter in question concludes with the following instructions:—"As the terms proposed are extremely favourable to them (the chiefs), you are authorised to resume such part of their lands as may be required to liquidate their respective arrears, and to withhold their sunnuds until they shall have evinced some better sense of the liberality of Government than they have hitherto appeared to entertain." In accordance with these instructions some of the Ramdroogkur's villages were attached for the non-payment of the Konoor peshcush, and released in the following year on the measure producing due effect.

The Ramdroog chief showed but little inclination to adhere to the article of his agreement which prohibited him from taking the law into his own hands in the event of dispute with his neighbours. Frequent remonstrances had to be addressed to him for such acts as seizing the subjects of other chiefs and making them pay money and give security, or keeping them in prison in consequence of alleged grievances on the part of himself or his subjects against these chiefs or their people. These remonstrances had but little effect, as in 1826 Narayen Row, in consequence of a dispute about a bullock, attacked and looted the Torgul village of Arabenchee, killing one man and wounding fifteen. Immediately after this another affray took place between the Ramdroog village of Hebbal and the Nowlgoond village of Javoor in which several lives were lost and a great many persons were wounded.

On these outrageous proceedings being reported, the Governor in Council remarked that, however violent the behaviour of the chief and his dependents, it was sufficiently conformable to the irregular practice which had so long subsisted in the Southern Maratha Country to prevent its being viewed as a deliberate defiance of the Government. It was therefore deemed sufficient to intimate the British government's disapprobation of these proceedings, and to require the chief to make such compensation to the sufferers and their families as

might seem to be adequate. The Political Agent was accordingly instructed to make due inquiries and pass an award.

The decisions passed in obedience to these instructions were duly submitted to and approved by Government, and that relating to the Arabenchee case the Ramdroogkur conformed to without very much demur. He refused, however, to act on the award given in the Javoor case until warned by a letter from the Governor that if satisfaction was not given it would be necessary for Government to adopt measures for obtaining it. Immediately on the receipt of this letter the chief paid the sums awarded, and sent to the Political Agent sunnuds for the grants of lands he had been requested to assign to the families of the killed and those who had been wounded in the course of his late violent proceedings.*

On the 15th July 1827 Narayen Row died, leaving issue two daughters, of whom one was married to the Chief of Shedbal and the other was a mere infant. After inquiry as to the tenure on which the estate was held, the Governor considered that the circumstances resembled those of Kittoor, and that therefore the same resolution should be adopted as was done in that instance, viz. that if any descendant of the founder of the family could be found the estate should be made over to him, and that the widow should be requested to adopt such a person as the Hindoo law might direct.

In reply to this order Mr. Nisbet reported that there were no lineal descendants of Ram Row Dadajee, the founder of the family, and that in the collateral branch the only descendants were the Chief of Nurgoond and his two sons. As both of these latter were married, they were, Mr. Nisbet considered, ineligible for adoption, even if the widow were willing to adopt one of them, which it was unlikely she would be, as there had been a bitter feud between the two families of Ramdroog and Nurgoond ever since the murder of Dadajee the nephew, by Yogee Row the son, of the founder of the

* Such affrays, however, were not put a stop to yet. In 1839 another affray attended with loss of life took place between the inhabitants of the Torgul village of Beedkhee and the Ramdroog village of Punchgaum. The chiefs of both states were punished for this, the Ramdroog lady being fined Rs. 1,000, and having to pay for the maintenance of the wife and mother of one of the men killed.

family. On the receipt of this letter the Government, after some further inquiries, recorded their opinion that as "the persons to whom the custom of the Peshwa's government would have considered as most eligible as successors if it had been determined to keep up the jagheer were persons who have no claim of right to such a succession," it was "but reasonable" to resume the jagheer, making an ample provision for the widow, to whom all inams and private property should belong; and the Political Agent received instructions accordingly.

Neither the widow Radha Baee, however, nor the Nurgoond chief, who had raised a claim to the succession to the estate, acquiesced in this decision, and though the estate was sequestrated the former refused to accept any provision, but maintained all the dependents of her late husband, and defrayed the customary expenses from her own funds. Matters remained in this state till 1829, when the Ramdroog lady and the Nurgoondkur preferred their claims to Sir John Malcolm, when the latter made a tour as governor through the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Nisbet was then ordered to report on these claims, and he laid the whole matter very elaborately before Government. He stated that he had convinced the Nurgoondkur of the injustice of his pretensions, and that the latter only reserved his title to succeed in case of the widow dying before adopting a son, and expressed a hope that if an adoption was sanctioned the Baee should be recommended to choose his (the Nurgoondkur's) youngest son.

The Ramdroog lady contended that as her husband's estate had always been acknowledged to be a "suwusthan," it was not liable to be resumed at the will of the Government like a surinjam, and she solicited leave to be allowed to adopt, pleading the usage of the family as instanced by the cases of her late husband's and the Nurgoond chief's fathers, both of whom were adopted sons. These pleas Mr. Nisbet considered quite reasonable. He pointed out that the sunnud granted to the late Ramdroogkur was of a higher order than that granted to the holders of estates on service tenure like those of the Putwurdhuns, and that in it his estate was termed a "suwusthan." He dwelt on the fact that the Ramdroogkur though bound by treaty

to furnish a quota of 113 horse to the Peshwa had never done so, and he pointed out that Mr. Elphinstone had been under a misapprehension in considering the circumstances of the Ramdroog state to be similar to those of Kittoor. He therefore recommended that the widow should be allowed to adopt a son, and that it should be intimated to her that it was particularly desirable that she should select the youngest son of the Nurgoondkur, she as proprietor by law retaining entire management of the estate during her lifetime. In making this recommendation he remarked that though the Nurgoond chief's son was ineligible for adoption according to the strict principles of Hindoo law, being married, yet there were numerous examples to show that under the Peshwa this was not considered an insuperable objection.

Mr. Nisbet's suggestions were fully approved by Government, which, after directing the removal of the sequestration, recorded its sentiments in the following terms :—

"3. It appears from Hindoo law and usage regarding such tenure that if the widow is not permitted to adopt, the right of succession would devolve on the family of Nurgoond. It is also certain that the Government may give or withhold the right of adoption, and if it is granted to the widow under such circumstances, the expectation of its being exercised with reference to the affinity of the Nurgoond family should be stated in a manner that will guard against disappointment in an object which is essential to the termination of a family feud, conformable to principles of justice, and, though there are many examples to the contrary, accordant with a sense of expediency and right among Hindoos. In proof of this latter fact it is known from undoubted authority that under Native governments whenever the person desiring to adopt passes over those who, from being near relations, are entitled to a preference, heavy bribes are usually added to the accustomed nuzzur before they can gain the consent of the paramount authority.

"4. In communicating to you therefore the view which Government has taken of the case at issue, the Governor in Council requests that you will adopt necessary measures to effect a settlement

of the succession in the manner most calculated to ensure its successful accomplishment."

It was not without the greatest difficulty that the Political Agent was able to bring about a settlement in conformity with the policy thus shadowed forth. At length, however, his efforts, together with those of two well known native officials—Ram Row,* formerly akburnuvis at Kolapore, and Anna Shapoorkur—were successful, and the widow adopted Hurreehur Row, the youngest son of the Chief of Nurgoond—a lad of 14 years of age, who on his adoption received the name of Ram Row. A formal agreement was drawn up on the occasion by which it was stipulated that the Baee should continue to exercise absolute authority throughout the jagheer, her adoptive son being subject to her, but being treated with every distinction becoming his rank, and that, except the young chief's personal attendants and a carcoon for his education, none of the Nurgoondkur's followers should visit Ramdroog without the Baee's permission. Further provisions were made for the continuance of villages, lands, allowances, &c. to the relations and dependents of the Baee, and she was authorised to fix her own allowance in the event of her wishing to reside at Benares.

The arrangement thus made was approved by Government, and it was ruled that instead of the full amount of nuzzurana on adoption, which was calculated by the Political Agent at a lakh of rupees, the amount realised during the time the estate was under resumption, viz. Rs. 94,570, should be taken in lieu of all further demands.

The question of succession was thus disposed of, but the mode of settlement gave rise to endless quarrels. Radha Baee seems to have managed her estate most admirably, and gave little trouble to Government on that score, but her family disputes were constantly brought to the notice of the authorities. She was jealous, probably with reason, of the influence of her adoptive son's natural relations, and accused the Chief of Nurgoond, his father, and the Koorund-

* This person was afterwards, in 1835, accused by the Baee of having used considerable personal violence towards her to force her to consent, and of having extorted Rs. 13,000 from her for himself and his colleague. The charge, however, after due inquiry, was not proved.

warkur, his father-in-law, of having extorted from him a bond for Rs. 20,000—a charge, however, which they denied and she was unable to prove. With the young chief her relations were even worse than those between adoptive mothers and sons generally seem to be: she dismissed his personal attendants and neglected his education, and attempts appear to have been made not only to keep him in seclusion and ignorance, but even to lead him into dissipated habits and to degrade him. This course was carried so far that at length, in 1837, Ram Row, then 22 years of age, left Ramdroog with his wife in disgust at the treatment he had received, and took refuge at Nurgoond.

As it was considered by Government necessary that the Row Sahib should receive a proper maintenance, the opinions on the subject of some of the leading Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country were requested. They submitted that as Ram Row had attained his majority he should be put in possession of his estate. This course, however, was impracticable in consequence of the agreement drawn up at the time of the adoption. In 1840 therefore Government, at the suggestion of the political agent, Mr. Townsend, ordered that villages of the value of Rs. 12,000 per annum, which was considered to be one-fourth of the net income of the estate, should be made over to the adoptive son, together with a sum of Rs. 18,000, being arrears for the three years that had elapsed since he left Ramdroog.

In giving these instructions Government ordered that an opportunity should first be given to the Baee of coming to an amicable arrangement. Many efforts were made to bring her to reason, but in vain, and in 1841 Mr. Shaw, the acting political agent, brought the case again to the notice of Government. He considered that the Baee was overwhelmed with debt, and therefore unable to pay such a large income to her adopted son as that suggested by Mr. Townsend, and he therefore proposed that villages of the annual value of Rs. 7,067 should be assigned for the maintenance of the Row Sahib. This was agreed to by Government, which suggested that the arrears payable to the young chief should be reduced from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 15,000.

This arrangement was carried into effect in 1842 after complaints from both the parties concerned, who continued their disputes

afterwards and produced a formidable list of grievances, which in 1846 were thoroughly inquired into by Mr. H. L. Anderson, who submitted a report on the whole question to Government. In this he showed that Mr. Shaw had been misled by a misrepresentation of the Baee, who stated the gross revenues of her estate to be only Rs. 49,053, whereas they in reality averaged upwards of Rs. 66,000. Radha Baee was also shown to have greatly exaggerated her difficulties, and it was demonstrated that the revenues of the three villages assigned to her adopted son fell short by a considerable amount of the sum at which his income was fixed. It was not, however, considered advisable to alter the settlement of 1841, but Government ordered that the Baee should pay annually into the Belgaum treasury a sum of Rs. 1,200, to make up her son's income to the sanctioned amount, and should further relieve him of certain charges which had hitherto fallen on him. It was further ordered that she should pay arrears due to him from 1837 to 1842 at the rate originally determined, viz. Rs. 6,000 per annum. This decision was declared final, and the Ramdroog lady was informed that if she offered any further opposition to it, Government would have no alternative but to enforce compliance. These orders were subsequently fully confirmed by the Court of Directors.

Disputes, however, still went on. The Baee attempted to prove that the revenue of her son's three villages exceeded the amount fixed by Government for his income, and therefore omitted to pay the Rs. 1,200 annually into the Belgaum treasury. The Row Sahib, on the other hand, contended that his income was not a fourth part of the net revenues of the estate, and protested accordingly. Both parties had to be informed over and over again that the decision of 1846 was final, and in 1850 the Baee, after being threatened with the attachment of some of her villages in case of non-compliance, paid the arrears of her son's allowance, amounting to Rs. 8,400.

The disputes between the mother and son were not often brought prominently to the notice of the authorities after this date, though Ram Row more than once attempted to reopen them, and claimed the management of the estate. He and his adoptive mother continued on bad terms till September 1857, when the latter, on her

death-bed, sent for him, and, after being apparently reconciled, made over the estate to him.

Two decisions passed before the Baee's death were regarded by her with much discontent, a feeling which was communicated to her successor. One of these related to compensation for the abolition of transit duties, a subject which has been so often referred to in these pages. In 1856 Mr. Chapman proved to the satisfaction of Government that the Ramdroog estate had, in consequence of the production of forged accounts, received Rs. 26,593-2-0 more than was justly due on this account, and it was therefore ordered that no further compensation should be given, and that the amount fraudulently received should be repaid with interest. The Baee appealed vehemently against this decision, and after her death the same course was pursued by the Chief, who did not pay the amount till 1860, and then only after being warned that further delay would lead to the attachment of some of his villages.

The other case alluded to was that of the Jaleelal deshgut, which in 1856 lapsed to Government by a decision of the Inam Commissioner. Part of the lands of this wuttun lay within the limits of the Ramdroog estate, and the Baee was requested to make over these lands to an officer appointed by the Collector of Belgaum to receive them. This, however, she objected to do on the plea that such portions of lapsed wuttun as were situated in her estate should revert to her; but her claim was negatived by the Inam Commissioner on the ground that the deshgut in question was of older date than the Ramdroog jagheer, and consequently lapsed to the British government.

Ram Row Narayen entered upon the possession of his estate in troubled times when his loyalty was severely tested. His brother, the Chief of Nurgoond, who afterwards broke into open revolt and murdered Mr. Manson, the acting political agent, tried to induce him to join in his traitorous designs, but the Ramdroogkur gave up his letter to Mr. Manson, whom he in vain endeavoured to dissuade from his intention of proceeding to Nurgoond. He also gave up his arms and military stores, as requested, without demur.

In consequence of the chief's conduct during the period in question, the prayer he submitted to Government in 1859, that, as he

had no issue and was in infirm health, he should be allowed to adopt, was favourably received, and the desired permission was granted by the Secretary of State for India. The nuzzurana payable on the occasion was after inquiries fixed at Rs. 43,000, being in round numbers a year's net revenue of the estate, which, it was arranged, might be paid at once, or in two instalments—one on adoption, and the other on succession. The chief did not avail himself of the permission thus granted till 1866, when he submitted for approval the name of Bulwunt Row, son of Vishnoo Wittul Bhaway, of Chinchlee, in the Kolapore territory, a lad of about 15 years of age. As there appeared to be no objection, the boy was adopted under the name of Yogee Row, and was next year married to the daughter of the Chief of Sanglee. The boy who so late as 1868 was described as seeming "almost totally destitute of even the rudiments of education" has lately, at the suggestion of the political authorities, been sent to Belgaum to prosecute his studies at the high school there, under the supervision of Mr. Bellairs, assisted by a tutor. The reports since received of his abilities and industry are most satisfactory.

But little of interest remains to be noticed. It may be mentioned that in 1861 the Chief raised a claim to the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the village of Koreegowunkope, and also asserted his right to a share of fifty *hons* of the late Nurgoondkur's mokassa umul in the village of Rewareekope. These claims, however, were declared by Government to be inadmissible.

Another claim raised by the chief was ultimately settled more to his satisfaction. In 1860 he applied for the management of the temple of Venkut at Nurgoond, which had been built and endowed by Ram Row, the ancestor of the Bhaway family, and managed by the Nurgoond chiefs, till the last of them perished on the gibbet for treason and murder. It was, however, considered at the time that there were grave political reasons against complying with this request. The Ramdroogkur renewed his application in 1865 with the same result, but in the same year, after an interview the chief had with the Governor, when the latter was on his tour in the south, it was intimated to him that the management of the temple in question

death-bed, sent for him, and, after being apparently reconciled, made over the estate to him.

Two decisions passed before the Baee's death were regarded by her with much discontent, a feeling which was communicated to her successor. One of these related to compensation for the abolition of transit duties, a subject which has been so often referred to in these pages. In 1856 Mr. Chapman proved to the satisfaction of Government that the Ramdroog estate had, in consequence of the production of forged accounts, received Rs. 26,593-2-0 more than was justly due on this account, and it was therefore ordered that no further compensation should be given, and that the amount fraudulently received should be repaid with interest. The Baee appealed vehemently against this decision, and after her death the same course was pursued by the Chief, who did not pay the amount till 1860, and then only after being warned that further delay would lead to the attachment of some of his villages.

The other case alluded to was that of the Jaleelal deshgut, which in 1856 lapsed to Government by a decision of the Inam Commissioner. Part of the lands of this wuttun lay within the limits of the Ramdroog estate, and the Baee was requested to make over these lands to an officer appointed by the Collector of Belgaum to receive them. This, however, she objected to do on the plea that such portions of lapsed wuttun as were situated in her estate should revert to her; but her claim was negatived by the Inam Commissioner on the ground that the deshgut in question was of older date than the Ramdroog jagheer, and consequently lapsed to the British government.

Ram Row Narayen entered upon the possession of his estate in troubled times when his loyalty was severely tested. His brother, the Chief of Nurgoond, who afterwards broke into open revolt and murdered Mr. Manson, the acting political agent, tried to induce him to join in his traitorous designs, but the Ramdroogkur gave up his letter to Mr. Manson, whom he in vain endeavoured to dissuade from his intention of proceeding to Nurgoond. He also gave up his arms and military stores, as requested, without demur.

In consequence of the chief's conduct during the period in question, the prayer he submitted to Government in 1859, that, as he

had no issue and was in infirm health, he should be allowed to adopt, was favourably received, and the desired permission was granted by the Secretary of State for India. The nuzzurana payable on the occasion was after inquiries fixed at Rs. 43,000, being in round numbers a year's net revenue of the estate, which, it was arranged, might be paid at once, or in two instalments—one on adoption, and the other on succession. The chief did not avail himself of the permission thus granted till 1866, when he submitted for approval the name of Bulwunt Row, son of Vishnoo Wittul Bhaway, of Chinchlee, in the Kolapore territory, a lad of about 15 years of age. As there appeared to be no objection, the boy was adopted under the name of Yogee Row, and was next year married to the daughter of the Chief of Sanglee. The boy who so late as 1868 was described as seeming "almost totally destitute of even the rudiments of education" has lately, at the suggestion of the political authorities, been sent to Belgaum to prosecute his studies at the high school there, under the supervision of Mr. Bellairs, assisted by a tutor. The reports since received of his abilities and industry are most satisfactory.

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had been made over to a committee responsible to the Hindoo community and with which Government did not interfere, but that if he could arrange with the committee and his aunt, Luximee Baee (who had been entrusted with the management as the representative of the Nurgoond family), Government would have no objection to any settlement to which all were consenting parties. The requisite preliminaries were accordingly settled, and in 1868 the chief's wish was gratified by his being entrusted with the management of the temple.

The Ramdroog estate seems to be administered well on the whole, the complaints from it being few and of no great importance. The Chief is a quiet, well-disposed man, of rather weak character, who gives little trouble, and appears to be popular among his people. He has of late years shown a desire for the spread of education by opening schools in his territories, of which further details are given elsewhere.

NURGOOND (NADGÚND) LAPSED

The terms granted to Dadajee Row of Nurgoond were identical with those granted to the Chief of Ramdroog, but he refused to testify his acceptance of them by returning the memorandum duly signed, as was the custom. He objected in the first place to the mention of the partition of the Ramdroog and Nurgoond estates in the preamble, as he had all along been opposed to that act of the Peshwa, and he protested against having to make any payment on account of Konoor. Although repeatedly informed that no change could be allowed, he kept up his protest to the last, and not very long before his death remonstrated with Government for applying the term "suwusthan" to Ramdroog.

In 1824 Das Row, the brother of Dadajee Row, died without issue, leaving a widow, Luximee Baee, for whose support an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum was fixed by arbitration. Many disputes arose in after years regarding this allowance which it is unnecessary to detail here.

The circumstances connected with the adoption of the Nurgoondkur's youngest son, Hurreehur Row, by the Ramdroog Baee, have

already been narrated. Not long after this event Dadajee Row seems to have given up business entirely and devoted himself to religion. His estate was for many years managed by a servant of his, called Dada Limaya, whose administration appears to have been anything but satisfactory. The chief's son and heir, Bhaskur Row, when 28 years of age, finding the estate getting overwhelmed with debt, persuaded his father to give him the reins of power, and accordingly administered his inheritance himself for some years. The superseded minister, however, after some time managed to regain his master's confidence, and quarrels continued between him and Bhaskur Row during the remainder of Dadajee Row's life, which were constantly referred to the authorities.

On the 13th June 1842 Dadajee Row died, leaving one son (as the lad adopted by the Ramdroogkur had, according to Hindoo ideas, passed out of his natural father's family) and a daughter. He was succeeded by Bhaskur Row, who, on the death of his only child in 1843, applied for permission to adopt. This, however, was refused, and when the chief renewed his application, dwelling on the fact of his estate having been acknowledged to be a suwusthan, and on various precedents for adoption in his family, both in the Peshwa's time, and also more recently in the case of Ramdroog, the refusal was repeated. In 1845, however, the Court of Directors remarked that as the estate was a "suwusthan" and had been held by the family before the time of the Peshwas, they considered that "a liberal policy and an equitable consideration of legitimate expectations were strongly in favour of sanctioning the proposed adoption." They remarked, however, that the sanction might be made conditional on the chief's at once extending to his districts the benefits of any reforms or improvements which had been adopted in the neighbouring British territories.

On this opinion of the Court being sent to the Collector of Dharwar (Mr. W. E. Frere), he reported that it would be vain to expect any improvement in Nurgoond, as the chief was so irretrievably in debt as to be obliged to mortgage the whole of his possessions; and that the only person to gain by an adoption would be the creditors. The Court of Directors, however, in reply to this, under date the

23rd December 1846, remarked that the claim of the chief to adopt should be decided without reference to the manner in which the result might affect personal interests. They remarked further that the estate being a "suwusthan," adoption would, according to the view they had usually taken of the subject, be a matter not of favour but of right; even if their view was erroneous, they considered that the question should be deliberated whether the estate would lapse or pass like personal property to collateral heirs.

With a view to find an answer for the questions thus raised, Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Frere as Collector of Dharwar, referred to Mr. Hart, the Inam Commissioner. This gentleman drew up an elaborate report in order to show from the Poona duftur that, under the Peshwas, Nurgoond was treated as an ordinary surinjam, and that the term "suwusthan" applied to it in the records had no reference to the nature of the tenure by which it was held under the Peshwas. He added further that he had met with no instances of "suwusthan" being treated under those princes with more consideration than any other jagheers on inam, with reference to the permission of adoption, which he considered to have been in all cases a matter of favour rather than of right.

This and the other reports sent in on the subject led the Court of Directors (under date 7th June 1848) to the conclusion that the Nurgoond estate had been regarded by the Peshwa's government as an ordinary surinjam, to which a succession even in the case of lineal heirs was matter of custom and not of strict right, and was only permitted on payment of a nuzzur; but they considered that the character of the tenure had been altered by our treaty with the chief, which permitted the estate to be continued to his heirs from generation to generation without the demand of nuzzur. They concluded, however, that an adoption could not take place without the consent of Government, which was entirely a matter of favour, and "as the Nurgoond chief appeared to be undeserving of any such favour," the question of succession to the estate in default of direct heirs by birth or adoption was left undecided for the present.

In 1853 the Nurgoondkur reopened the question with a very urgent appeal to be allowed to adopt. He recapitulated the history

of his family, showing that it dated before the establishment of the Peshwa's government, and pointing out the instances of adoption even under that government. He declared that his ancestors had never served the Peshwa with contingents, and observed that this had been acknowledged in the treaty with the British government by his exemption from service, and by the estate being termed a "suwusthan." He also referred to the Ramdroog adoption, and with regard to his debts stated that they had been incurred not by himself, but by his ancestors for public purposes, and that he was rapidly paying them off. He acknowledged the power of the Government to forbid an adoption, or even to prevent the succession of a son to his father's estate, but he plainly gave it to be understood that he considered such arbitrary conduct "destructive of the paths of justice."

In forwarding this communication to Government the Collector (Mr. Law) reported that a great improvement had taken place in the estate, the chief having, in 1840, made an arrangement with his creditors, and released his villages from mortgage. The debts in that year amounted to Rs. 4,99,532, and as the chief was annually paying off Rs. 8,032, there was every prospect of the amount being liquidated in nineteen years. He added that these debts were not imputable to any extravagance on the part of Bhaskur Row, but had descended to him from his father, in whose time they had been much increased by the malpractices of the karbharees. Mr. Law in conclusion informed Government that the Nurgoondkur had of late years introduced great improvement into his estate, taking the British regulations as his guide, and declared that he considered him not undeserving of any favour that Government might be pleased to grant.

To this application the Court of Directors (28th June 1854) replied that they had read Mr. Shaw's statements with satisfaction, but that, though they were creditable to the chief, they did not constitute such a degree of merit as was required to make his case an exception to the ordinary rule, and they therefore, conformably to the opinion of the Bombay government, declined compliance with his request. After the receipt of this reply a further memorial was sent in by the chief, but the Court (3rd October 1855) stated that it produced no change in their sentiments.

In April and May 1858 the Nurgoondkur, like the other chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, was desired to send in his guns and military stores to Dharwar. He partly complied with the request, but evaded sending in his guns—a circumstance which, taken in connection with the rumours of his disaffection towards Government (as he was known to be brooding over the disappointment of his cherished hopes) caused much uneasiness. When the disaffection began to show itself, Mr. Manson,* the acting political agent in the Southern Maratha Country, was at Koorundwar, whither he had gone on the 26th May after an interview at Kolapore with Brigadier General LeGrand Jacob, the special political commissioner. While there he received news of a rising to the east of Dharwar, under one Bheem Row of Moondurghee, and it was said that the Nurgoond chief intended to co-operate with the rebels, and had placed guns in position on his fort.

On hearing this news Mr. Manson immediately pushed on to Ramdroog, which was near the disaffected quarter, in the hope of being able perhaps to dissuade Bhaskur Row from his purpose. The Ramdroog chief earnestly deprecated his going to Nurgoond as he had intended, and showed a letter from his half-brother in which the latter stated that death was preferable to dishonour, and begged him to join him in rebellion. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his host, Mr. Manson, on the afternoon of the 29th May, set off for Dharwar, the road to which ran close by Nurgoond, taking only with him his tired escort of some fourteen sowars of the Southern Maratha Horse, and put up for the night at Sooribun, a village in the territory of, and about ten miles from Ramdroog, and not far from Nurgoond. In the meantime the Nurgoond chief received a latter which Mr. Manson had sent to him from Ramdroog, calling on him to declare his intentions, and became greatly incensed. Fancying that the Political Agent had come thus far to seize him, he determined, as he stated afterwards, to take the initiative. He proceeded accordingly with a large body of men towards Ramdroog, and hearing on the way that Mr. Manson was at Sooribun, he surrounded that village at midnight and had the unfortunate gentleman and several of his

* Nurgoond was placed at this time under the charge of the Agency.

escort butchered, after which he returned in triumph to Nurgoond, bearing as tropies the head of Mr. Manson and a native officer of his escort, the former of which was fastened over the principal gateway of the town.

The chief at first appears to have thought of concealing his act, but he apparently came to the conclusion that the attempt would be useless, so he openly raised the standard of revolt. Two days passed thus, when, on the morning of the 1st June, Lieutenant Colonel G. Malcolm (now Major General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.S.I. & C.B.) appeared before the walls with a force as per margin, and immediately proceeded with 100 horse to reconnoitre the fort, after which the reconnoitring party retired. This movement seems to have been misunderstood by the enemy, who shortly afterwards came pouring out towards the British camp. Finding, however, the active preparations made to receive them, they retreated, and were immediately pursued by the cavalry, who followed up and sabred them to within 500 yards of the petta, inflicting a loss of upwords of 60 killed. Skirmishers were afterwards thrown forward under cover of the artillery, and by the evening the petta was taken with little loss, and the troops moved up to the chief's palace. Early the next morning a storming party wound up the steep pathway to the fort gates, which they were prepared to blow open. They met, however, with no resistance, and found the place almost deserted, Bhaskur Row with nearly all his followers having fled during the night.

1 9-pr. gun.
1 howitzer.
2 Companies H. M.'s 74th Highlanders.
1 Company 28th Regt. N. I.
150 Southern Maratha Horse.

The pursuit of the Chief was then taken up by Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police in Belgaum (now Commissioner of Police in Bombay and C.S.I.), who after a most arduous chase apprehended the fugitive in the Torgul district. Bhaskur Row was immediately tried and convicted, and on the 12th June was hung in Belgaum before an immense crowd of spectators. His chief followers shortly afterwards met with the same fate, though Vishnoo Heerekope, who had cut off Mr. Manson's head, managed to escape for some years.

On the 3rd June a proclamation was issued by the Special Political Commissioner declaring the Nurgoond estate forfeited to the British government consequent on the rebellion of the chief, and it was accordingly taken possession of after the capture of the fort. The estate, which lies within a ring-fence, comprised 41 villages (containing a population of 22,734), of which 17 were inam or otherwise alienated. The gross revenue was estimated at Rs. 49,363, of which some Rs. 4,900 were alienated,* but the revenue collections for the year 1857-58 amounted to only Rs. 41,043. As the chief left few relatives, the usual provisions consequent on a lapse were not found necessary. An allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was granted to Bhaskur Row's father-in-law, and the pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum was continued to his aunt Luximee Baee.

The following extract from Mr. G. W. Anderson's report is generally applicable still as in 1832 :—"Nurgoond is a strong, fortified hill arising in the midst of an extensive alluvial plain, richly cultivated and thickly populated. The supply of water throughout this tract is scanty and of an inferior quality. The fort is chiefly supplied by means of reservoirs† built to retain the rain water. The petta is a place of great trade, being a sort of emporium for the exchange of productions of the 'Malwad' or rice country—rice, sugar, spices, betel, cocoanuts, &c. brought from Sirsee and Hooblee in return for clothes, wheat, and other articles from Homemabad and Narayen Peth in the Nizam's territory."

After the capture of Nurgoond the district was administered for some time under the Political Agent Southern Maratha Country, after which it was transferred to the Dharwar Collector, of whose zilla it now forms part, having been brought under the regulations by Act III. of 1863.

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* A large proportion of the alienations consisted of lands held by the Shetsundees. This class had been most active in urging the chief to raise the standard of revolt, and for the share they took in the insurrection their lands were, with few, if any, exceptions, resumed by Government.

† All but one of these were destroyed after the capture of the place.

KITTOOR (KITÚR) LAPSED.

The founders of the family of the Lingayat Dessaees of Kittoor are said to have been two brothers of the name of Harai Mulla and Chick Mulla, merchants by profession, who resided at Sumpgaum. By some means or other the family seems to have risen to distinction under the Kings of Beejapoor, from whom it received the title of Sumsher Jung Bahadoor, together with the more substantial favours of sundry inams and offices in and about Kittoor. * In the absence of any authentic records it is impossible to state exactly what these grants were, or to give a detailed account of the family, which seems to have ramified into several branches, legitimate or illegitimate. On the extinction of the Beejapoor dynasty the Kittoor Dessaees were unable to keep themselves independent of the Marathas, and had eventually to pay a heavy tribute. This tribute seems to have been made over to the Putwurdhuns (see Appendices A, B, and C) as part of their surinjams, but for a considerable time no direct interference in the administration of the district was exercised by the Peshwa. Kittoor, lying as it did on the frontier, suffered much in the wars between the Marathas and the Mysore princes, and was twice taken by Tippoo, who on one of these occasions carried off Mullappa, the Dessaee. The latter, however, escaped from confinement and joined the camp of the Maratha commander-in-chief, who, after recovering Kittoor, placed a Mamlutdar in it, and made it a subordinate purgunna of the sooba of Dharwar, the Dessaee being merely given an allowance. This arrangement proved short-lived, as the Kittoorkur took advantage of the confusion consequent on the death of the Peshwa, Mahadoo Row Narayen, and the disputes regarding succession, to drive out the Mamlutdar and assume his former position.

In 1803, when Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) advanced from Mysore to re-seat Bajee Row Peshwa on his throne, among the chiefs who assisted him was the Dessaee of

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* The only occasion on which Kittoor is mentioned in Ferishta is in the account of the reign of Mulloo Adil Shah, A.D. 1535. It is there referred to as the jagheer of Yusoof Khan, a Turkish nobleman of the Beejapoor court.—See Brigg's Ferishta, vol. iii. p. 76.

Kittoor, who sent 100 horse.* This contingent could not have been very useful, as the English commander complained that the men were utterly unprovided, and had to receive constant advances to keep them from starving, but the services rendered deserved a better recompense than that intended for them by Bajee Row. In 1804, after the latter had been securely seated in his capital, General Wellesley writes to Colonel Close (the Resident at Poona), with reference to information he had received of the Peshwa's intentions, as follows :—" Among those whose names are included in the list is the Raja of Kittoor, who is to be dispossessed. It is useless to point out the services of this person for a number of years, but particularly when I was marching to Poona, which services would possibly have entitled him to the exertions of the British government to obtain a remission of tribute. But the operations which I have conducted have led me into his country, and I beg leave to deprecate a contest with him, excepting in a case of very great necessity, in which the whole force of the Government can be employed."

In consequence of the opposition thus offered the scheme of dispossessing the Dessaee was given up, and General Wellesley, when passing shortly afterwards through the Kittoor country on his way to Madras, had the satisfaction of bringing about a settlement of the chief's affairs. He found that both Gokla and the Peshwa's Sirsoobeh were harassing the Dessaee for his tribute, the Sirsoobedar wanting the Kittoor district as well, and expecting to be put in possession by the Company. After personal interviews and discussions it was arranged by the General that Gokla should have the previous year's tribute, the Sirsoobedar receiving that for the next year and as long after as the Peshwa should think fit.

In 1809 Mullapa Dessaee managed to come to terms with the Peshwa and received a sunnud giving him the title of Pertab Row,†

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* He had previously intrigued to be taken under the protection of the British government, to which he offered to pay tribute. In the hope of gaining his end he offered a bribe of 10,000 pagodas to the English General through one of his subordinates.—See the Wellington Despatches, vol. i. p. 328.

† He had previously received the title of Surja, it is said, from the Raja of Kolapore.

and putting him in possession of the "Talooka" of Kittoor on condition of his paying annually Rs. 1,75,000. About a year afterwards the Dessaee's son, Veerbuddra, had assigned to him a surinjam of the value of Rs. 1,41,900 for the support of 473 horse. In 1811, however, the chief was one of those against whom the Peshwa preferred claims before Mr. Elphinstone, the claims being for the kuryat of Baggeewarree and the kusba of Sumpgaum, which had been assigned a part of the Koorundwarkur's surinjam but had been retained by the Dessaee.

The Kittoor chief's relations with the Peshwa during the few remaining years of Bajee Row's reign were not very friendly, and as he was most irregular in his payment, the Poona durbar was strongly inclined to resume his estate. When war broke out between the Peshwa and the English the Dessaee showed himself well disposed towards the latter, and reaped the fruits of his friendly conduct in the engagement* made with Sir T. Munro, of which the following account is given by that officer in his report on the Southern Maratha Country, dated 28th August 1818:—

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* The preamble of this document may be given at length as it contains a historical summary, which was afterwards, however, considered rather too favourable to the Kittoorkur:—"Having duly weighed the representations made by you to the Government in camp at Hooblee, that your family had held the Kittoor suwusthan, the mamlut of Hooblee, and other mahals from a remote period, with certain dignities according to former custom, and have performed the services attached to the tenures of the Suwusthan during the reigns of Adil Shah, Mahomed Shah, and Alumgeer, and of Sivajee Maharaj Chutterputtee, Sahoo Maharaj, and the Peshwas, all of whom had done you the honour to confirm you from the commencement in the hereditary possessions, and having farther noticed your request that, on condition of your paying the tribute that has been so long established, we may out of our kindness continue to you the several villages appertaining to the suwusthan, together with the inam villages, home farms, fees, and perquisites, and other items held up to the present time as noticed in the sequel) we have deemed it expedient, in consideration of your having from ancient times enjoyed this respectable Suwusthan and the Surdesaeeship from generation to generation, and of your having evinced your fidelity and attachment to the British Government, to confirm to you the aforesaid Suwusthan, the zemindaree rights, the inam villages, lands, &c. which shall be ascertained by inquiry to have been from the first uninterruptedly enjoyed by your family, on the terms hereafter specified."

"12. The peshcush, or rather the rent of the Dessaee of Kittoor, never was regularly paid, and seldom without force. It is now converted into a fixed peshcush, and the zemindaree erected into a summastanum (suwusthan). The peshcush is fixed at its former amount of Shapooree rupees 1,75,000, and the honorary dress (tushruf) to be given yearly by the Sirkar to the Dessaee according to custom at Rs. 3,955.

"13. The Dessaee has paid no peshcush for the last two years. The peshcush for the first of these years has been remitted on account of some expenses incurred by him during the war, but more on account of his early defection from the Peshwa. The whole of the peshcush for the last year is to be paid by the end of October.

"14. Bajee Row had assigned to the Dessaee and the Putwurdhun Seramjamee lands in each other's districts, with the view apparently of causing dissension between them. But neither party obeyed his orders. Both retained what they had before, for this reason, and still more for that of their being ancient possessions of Kittoor, Bhagwaddi, Sumpgaum, and Alkotta are continued to the Dessaee.

"15. By his sunnud the Dessaee was bound to maintain 473 horse and 1,000 foot. He is now absolved from the keeping up of any contingent, and the district of Khannapoor, and an annual allowance of Rs. 25,000 from the Sirkar, are resumed, because these constituted the whole of what he actully received for furnishing his contingent as the Gudwal peshcush, estimated at Rs. 25,000, and the lands of Chintamon Row, estimated at Rs. 68,473, though calculated as forming a part of his allowance for his contingent, were never given up to him.

"16. The Dessaee is perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, and he has cause to be so, for though his peshcush is not lowered, he is exempted from many private demands by the Peshwa's officers with which he found it necessary to comply. His country is now freed from the incursions frequently made into it lately by the neighbouring Jagheerdars and the Peshwa's troops, and will yield him a greater revenue, and he is secure in the possession of what he

has. I have therefore no doubt that he feels the advantages of being under the British government, and will endeavour to preserve them."

Sewlinga Rudrappa, with whom this engagement was concluded, did not live many years to enjoy the position thus confirmed to him. He gave some trouble to the authorities, as the habits of irregularity and violence acquired under the rule of the Peshwa still clung to him. He neglected to pay his tribute, and suffered bands of robbers to take refuge in his territories, to the great annoyance of his neighbours. On one occasion, in 1822, he incurred the serious displeasure of Government by attacking with a large force the village of Tarehall, belonging to the Koorundwarkur, in consequence of some curtailment of the honour due to him as patel of the village. The warning, however, which he received on this occasion had the effect of checking any such further outrages.

On the 12th September 1824 one of the Dessaee's principal servants came to Mr. Thackeray, the principal collector at Dharwar, to announce that his master was dying, and to deliver a letter purporting to be from him, in which the adoption of a son was announced. The letter was dated the 10th July, but it was stated the adoption had only taken place on the day the letter was received. The Civil Surgeon was immediately sent to Kittoor, which is about 18 miles from Dharwar, but found the Dessaee dead, and considered from the appearance of the corpse that he had been dead several hours and most probably before the messenger had left Kittoor for Dharwar. All the circumstances connected with the alleged adoption seemed to Mr. Thackeray not a little suspicious. In the first place the Dessaee had never applied for permission to adopt though he was aware of the proclamation rendering such application necessary. When Mr. Thackeray had seen him a few months previously, though he was very ill and spoke freely of his affairs, he never expressed any wish to adopt. The signature, too, to the letter was scarcely legible, and the characters were quite different from the Dessaee's usual handwriting, which was remarkably good and distinct. The conclusion therefore irresistibly pressed on Mr. Thackeray's mind was, that if the adoption had ever taken place it was not performed till the Dessaee was either dead or insensible.

In reporting these circumstances for the information of Government, Mr. Thackeray pointed out that the family of the deceased consisted of his wife, who was only 11 years of age, his stepmother, and the young widow of his brother who had died two years previously. The remaining relations were, like the child said to have been adopted, descended from collateral branches so remote that their descent from the common ancestor could not be traced. He reported that he had proceeded to Kittoor to make inquiries into the alleged adoption, and to preserve order pending the decision of Government regarding the succession, and as, if the estate did not revert to Government, there would be a long minority, he proposed for the present to conduct the administration by means of two managers—one on the part of Government, and the other one on that of the Dessaee's family.

On the receipt of this report instructions were given that it should be announced that the British government did not recognise the adoption, as, if made at all, it was made without sanction, and indeed was as yet unsubstantiated by proofs. Mr. Thackeray therefore was desired to take charge of the principality and to make an inquiry into the circumstances of the adoption. Government, however, declared it to be their intention that if the boy said to have been adopted proved on inquiry to be a descendant of the Dessaee who possessed the country before the conquest of it by Tippoo, the question of adoption would be considered immaterial, and the boy would be allowed to succeed. If on the other hand it appeared that the claimant was neither a descendant of the ancient Dessaee nor a near connection of the late Dessaee by the female line, the adoption was to be disallowed.

The inquiries set on foot by Mr. Thackeray showed that the Dessaee had died on the night of the 11th instead of the 12th September, as reported, without making any adoption, and that after his death Konoor Mullapa, his karbharee, and others of his attendants invested the child with the insignia of Dessaee. This was fully acknowledged by the parties concerned, who further confessed to having put a pen in the dead man's hands and so written his signature to the letter dated the 10th July which was sent to Mr. Thackeray.

Konoor Mullappa, who had been appointed manager on the part of Government, was removed on this account, and also because he had been concerned in the removal of some treasure and jewels and accounts from the late Dessaee's treasury. In his letter reporting these proceedings Mr. Thackeray writes:—"All is perfectly quiet here. I anticipate no disorder, and I expect to be able to manage the whole country without any military assistance." He afterwards submitted the result of his inquiries into the family pedigree, which showed that no descendant of the ancient Dessaee, or near connection by the female line of the late Dessaee, was alive.

While these reports were under consideration Government were shocked by the receipt of intelligence of a rising at Kittoor which had resulted in the death of the Political Agent and other gentlemen. It appears that on the 21st October Mr. Thackeray, finding that a number of the late Dessaee's sepoys in charge of the treasury were notorious thieves, and were commanded by a man of like character, became apprehensive for the safety of the treasure, and reluctantly determined to place a guard of Government sepoys at each gateway. He also required the head men to give a bond rendering themselves responsible for the safety of the treasury, but they refused to do so without the orders of Chinava, the late Dessaee's stepmother, who had lately claimed the supremacy. Mr. Thackeray then wished to call on the ladies to explain matters, but they refused to see him that day, promising, however, to see him next day. On the 22nd, however, they still refused to see him, and none of the sirdars would accompany him to their house. As Mr. Thackeray heard that the shetsundees and peons were assembling from their villages he thought it advisable to take precautionary measures, and accordingly requested Captain Black, the commander of a troop of Golundaz that had accompanied him, to bring two guns into the fort, which were posted at the gateways. In the morning, when the artillery officer proceeded to the fort to change guard, he found the outer gate locked and the inner fort full of armed men, and was refused admittance. Several messages were then sent by Mr. Thackeray, but as they were not attended to, he ordered up the other two guns, and declared that if the gate was not opened in twenty minutes he would blow it open.

At the expiration of the specified period, Captain Black, Captain Sewell, and Lieutenant Dighton, of the Golundaz, were preparing to blow open the gate when a sally was made from the fort by the peons, who seized the guns and cut down the officers and all with them. At this juncture Mr. Thackeray came upon horseback and attempted to quiet the insurgents, but fell by a shot and was then cut to pieces. The remnant of the British detachment was then attacked and cut up, and Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, assistants to the Political Agent, who had concealed themselves in a house, were made prisoners with some native officials and sepoys. Goorsiddapa, the ringleader in these proceedings, and the dowager Dessainee, who had excited the spirit that led to this *emeute*, when they found what had resulted from their intrigues, were not a little alarmed, and anxiously preserved the lives of the European gentlemen as hostages.

As the portion of the Doab Field Force stationed in Belgaum was too weak to act against a strong fort like Kittoor, said to be garrisoned by some 5,000 desperate men, troops were rapidly concentrated from all quarters. A proclamation was issued offering a free pardon and retention of their inams, &c. to all who should surrender before a fixed date, except Goorsiddapa, and even he was promised exemption from capital punishment if he surrendered immediately. The sirdars and sepoys in Kittoor were warned that they would be held responsible for the safety of the prisoners, and that if any harm was done to them the guilty persons should be punished with such severity as should be a terror to all future offenders.

In the meantime the insurgents held a very high tone. They addressed several letters to Government complaining of Mr. Thackeray's acts and demanding the continuance of the suwusthan. They also endeavoured to enlist the Raja of Kolapore on their side, but he gave up their emissaries to the British authorities. On the 30th November the fort was invested, and Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan, who had hurried to the scene of operations, called on the insurgents to surrender. They, however, demaded more favourable terms before releasing the prisoners, but were referred to the proclamation. On the morning of the 2nd December,

to the great relief of all, the prisoners were released, but as the fort was not surrendered it was attacked on the 3rd and an advanced fortified post carried, where a battery was erected, which on the next day effected a practicable breach, when the garrison surrendered at discretion. The troops engaged on this occasion were the 1st Bombay European Regiment and 2 companies of Her Majesty's 46th Foot, a battery of horse, and a company of Foot Artillery, the 4th and 8th Madras L. C., the 23rd Madras N. I., and the 3rd and 6th Regiments of Bombay N. I., the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, C.B. The casualties were 3 killed and 25 wounded. Among the killed were numbered Mr. Munro, the sub-collector of Sholapore, who had come to the scene of action after Mr. Thackeray's death, and was mortally wounded in the attack on the advanced post.

The territory that thus lapsed to the British government was divided into the three talookas of Kittoor, Sumpgaum, and Bedee, containing in all 286 villages and 72 hamlets. The revenue for the Fuslee 1234, immediately after the lapse, amounted to Rs. 3,33,647, which in three years increased by upwards of Rs 22,000. This revenue was exclusive of lands of the value of Rs. 20,040 held by servants of the late Dessaee, and other lands of the value of Rs. 20,925 held by shetsundees. These lands according to the terms of the proclamation were forfeited, but it was considered at the time impolitic to act on the letter of our rights in this respect. The ladies of the family were liberally provided for.

The liberality of the Government was not appreciated by the Kittoor people. In the beginning of 1830 one Rayana, who had been engaged in the insurrection of 1827, but had received a pardon, broke out into open revolt, having first spirited away the youth said to have been adopted by the late Dessaee, apparently with the connivance of the Dessainee. The insurgents had the sympathies of, and were aided more or less actively by, the whole population of the province. They commenced by attacking and plundering the Government treasury at Bedee, after which the flame spread rapidly. It was hoped at first that the rising might be put down without military force, but when the Kittoor shetsundees refused to serve and

several villages in different parts of the country were attacked, it became necessary to call in the services of strong detachments. It was further found advisable to remove the Dessainee from Kittoor and to keep her under surveillance, and shortly after her death, in July, the insurrection collapsed. The *soi-disant* Dessaee was found, and his father, the patel of Mustmurdee, a village in the Sanglee state, was bound over by the Sanglee chief to find substantial security for the future good behaviour of himself and his son.

In 1844, Sewlingappa, the *soi-disant* Dessaee, again gave considerable trouble. A correspondence was discovered between him and the Dessaee of Chichree, which had for its object the instigation of a revolt in the Bedee and Sumpgaum districts. Through the instrumentality of one Luximon Kristna Josee small sums of money and liberal promises were disseminated throughout those districts, and several of the old servants of the late Dessaee had engaged to assemble large bodies of men when required. It was intended also to apply for assistance to the mercenary Arabs of the Nizam's territories, and applications were made to men in the Kolapore state, and even to persons in Goa. The plot, however, was discovered, partly through the assistance of Sewlingappa's father-in-law, the Wuntmoree Dessaee, but it was found impossible to trace out all its ramifications or to get evidence against the chief conspirators (though some of them confessed their guilt) sufficiently strong to satisfy the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

By Regulation VII. of 1830 the districts composing the estate of Kittoor were assigned to the zilla of Dharwar. On the division of that collectorate in 1836 they were for the most part made over to Belgaum.

SAVANOOR.

So full an account is given by Mr. Elliott, in a Memoir included in Mr. G. W. Anderson's Report on the Southern Maratha Country, of all particulars relating to this State up to 1832, that it is unnecessary to do more here than transcribe the account in question, adding a note where it appears advisable :—

"The Savanoor family is said to be of Afghan origin, and their own tradition asserts that they possessed two villages in the Colusthan of Cabool, named Jowrassa and Bhowrassa. But the Meyanna* tribe to which they belong is not mentioned by Mr. Elphinstone in his enumeration of the Afghan races, and may, with greater probality, be deduced from some of the numerous Beloochee tribes of the lower Indus, one of which of the same appellation has long been settled in Cutch, to a portion of which it has given its name.

"The only document in the present Nawaub's family relating to its early history is a Genealogical List, containing 20 generations from Abdoof Kurreen Khan, the first Mullick (or Patel) of the two villages above mentioned, to Bahlole Khan, the founder of the family in the Deccan. Mullick Awtan Khan, the 15th in the list, entered Hindoostan in the train of Timour's army. Doda Khan,† the 17th, first substituted the title of Nawaub for that of Mullick, from which time his descendents became persons of rank and distinction at the imperial court.

"The cause of Nawaub Bahlole Khan's departure from Delhi is uncertain, and is sometimes attributed to the displeasure of the Emperor Jehangeer, sometimes to a private difference with the Ameers. The genealogical list merely states that he left Delhi and entered the service of Ali Adil Shah the 2nd, at Beejapoor, who conferred on him the jagheer of Nandair Buswunt in the Deccan.

"Another account states that Bahlole Khan accompanied Khan Jehan Loodee, the celebrated Soobehdar of the Deccan, to the seat of his government, and when that officer, on the succession of Shah Jehan, became a victim to the jealousy and persecution of the new emperor, which he for some time resisted by the help of the Nizam Shahee prince of Ahmednuggur, Bahlole Khan, on the death of his patron, entered Moortaza Nizam Shah's service, but he

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* The Savanoor family are styled Meyannas, and the Cuddapa Nawaubs, a collateral branch exterminated by Hyder, Mecca Meyannas.

† In an account of the family drawn up by the late Nawaub this name is given as Sakur Khan. His son Abdool Hoossain is said to have been Dewan under Akbur.—E. W. W.

A.D. 1629. A.D. 1631. quitted it soon after, on the murder of Moortaza by his vizier Futeh Khan, and was favourably received by Mahomed Adil Shah of Beejapoor.

"His son Abdool Rahim Bahlole Khan continued at Beejapoor in the service of Ali Adil Shah, and was employed with Bajee Ghorepuray of Moodhole and afterwards with Khawas Khan to check the growing aggression of Sivajee.

Genealogical list, Grant Duff, A.D. 1660.

"Abdool Kurreem Khan, called also Abdool Kurreem Bahlole Khan, the next in succession, was one of the most powerful noblemen at the court of Beejapoor * His marriage with the daughter of Massawood Khan, † Jagheerdar of Adonee, procured him the support of the Abyssinian faction at the capital, and, in the arrangements made on the death of Ali, when Dowlut Khawas Khan became Regent, Kurreem Khan was appointed to the government of the Southern Maratha Country, Soonda, and the Concan. The Regent, however, did not allow him to take charge, and Sivajee, taking advantage of the distractions and jealousies which ensued, made himself master of the Concan and the whole range of Ghauts from Soonda northwards, including Punnala (with Kolapore) and Sattara. Kurreem Khan in vain attempted to resist him, and was twice defeated in the neighbourhood of Meruj. He returned in disgrace to Beejapoor, but the following year, taking advantage of an unpopular alliance made with the Moguls, he entered into a conspiracy against Dowlut Khawas Khan and procured his assassination‡, succeeding to the Regency, which he held till his death in 1678.

A.D. 1672.

Grant Duff 1—256, 262.

A.D. 1674.

Grant Duff, 268.

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* The quarter occupied by this family outside the walls of the city is still pointed out at Beejapoor covered with extensive ruins, which are called Bahloolpoor.

† Mussawood Khan was son-in-law of Siddee Johar, an original Abyssinian, who had been Regent during Ali Adil Shah's minority, was afterwards killed in rebellion against him. Mussawood Khan gave as his daughter's dowry the Forts and Purgunnas of Bagulkote or Bagreecotta (*quasi* Bungreekotta) for his daughter's bracelets, according to the local tradition.

‡ The scene of this too is pointed out at Beejapoor in the Delhi gate, which has been blocked up ever since. The assassin's name was Kurreem Surja.

"His son was Abdool Raoof Khan, but Mussawood Khan, his father-in-law, succeeded him in the Regency. On the fall of Beejapoor in 1686 Abdool Raoof Khan entered the imperial service, was appointed a Munsubdar,* and received the titles Diler Khan Bahadoor Diler Jung.

"The loss of all the family papers, and the ignorance of the present Nawaub regarding his early history, renders it difficult to learn the mode in which Savanoor became the seat of the family after the fall of Beejapoor. But the records of the Zemindars of the Karadghee mahal, in which Savanoor is situated, supplied the deficiency in some degree. They state that Bahlole Khan received Bunkapoor and other districts valued at 50,000 and odd hons † in jagheer for the support of 4,000 horse. He lived, when in his jagheer, at Koondoor Neeralgee, four miles from Bunkapoor, and subsequently, being much pleased with the site of a small village named Junmurunhully, he caused his dependents to remove thither, built large houses, and gave it the name of Sravanoor, as it is called by the Canarese people to this day. ‡

† Pagodas.

‡ Perhaps from the removal taking place in the month of Srawun.

"Abdool Raoof Khan, being confirmed in his former rank and possessions by Allumgeer, was employed on several occasions. He assissted in the reduction of Venkapah Naik, the Bedur Poligar of Wakenkerry, now Sorapoor, and was subsequently sent to subdue the refractory jemindars in the Southern Maratha Country. The principal ones were those of Kittoor, Nowlgoond, Seerhutty, Havanoor and Dummul.§

"Abdool Ghuffur Khan continued to e[illegible]thority u[illegible] the supremacy of the Imperial viceroy, but imprudent co[illegible]y resisted

* According to the Nawaub's account Abdool Raoo[illegible] Peshwa wh[illegible] the Emperor's daughter and received in jagheer 22 mahals of Bunkapo[illegible]asing to giv[illegible]gur, and Torgul, estimated at Rs. 24,000,000.—E. W. W.

§ Abdool Raoof Khan is said to have ded[illegible]ared him. Maj[illegible]eaving 12 sons, the el[illegible]st of whom, Abdool Futteh Khan, succeeded [illegible]deration with[illegible]d in three months. Abdool Mahomed Khan succeeded him but died in sixephew [illegible]nd his death cleared the way for the accession of Abdool Ghuffur Khan.—E.

at one time by the Seerhutty Dessaee, and at another was compelled to yield up the fort of Misreecotta to the Marathas under Rastia. He must, however, have been generally successful, for at his death he left nearly the whole of the country between the Kristna and Tongbudra to his successor, with the exception of the north-west portion which belonged to the Marathas, and which is in fact a portion of the ancient Mahrastra where the Maratha language is still spoken.

Karadghee Deshpanday's Duftur.

"He left three* sons, Abdool Majeed Khan, Abdool Suttar Khan, and Kurryeem Khan, the second of whom usurped the succession but was displaced and put to death by the other two brothers. Majeed Khan then became head of the family, and feeling himself sufficiently powerful to throw off his dependence on the Moguls, he neglected to procure his investiture from the Soobadar of the Deccan, in consequence of which a Mogul army visited Savanoor. Majeed Khan had sufficient address to make his peace, and Savanoor was never again troubled by the Nizam's government, but a more formidable enemy arose in the growing power of the Marathas.

Deshpandey's Duftur.

" In A.D. 1747 a treaty was concluded between the Peshwa, on the part of Sumbajee Maharaj, and the Nawaub Majeed Khan, which proves the importance of the Savanoor family at this period. By it the Nawaub was compelled to yield up the whole of the country comprised in the present talooks of Bagulkote, Badamee, Padshapoor, Kittoor, Dharwar, Nowlgoond, Pursgurh, Dummal, and part of Ranee Bednore and Kode, together with the present jagheer districts of Gokak, Yadwar, Torgul Anegerry, &c. Hullial in Soonda, and Hurry-succa number 36 † districts, and was only permitted to retain Misreecotta, Hoobly, Bunkapoor, Hangal, the greater proportion of Kode and Ranee Bednore, and the jagheer district of Koondagole, in all 22, Bunkapur, Torgul, and Belgaum (or Azumnuggur) forts, being family

* According to the Nawaub's account Abdool Ghuffur Khan left only two sons, during whose minority their uncle Abdool Suttar Khan administered the state and was finally killed as described in the text.

† The Raja's districts were farmed to the Peshwa's old creditor Bappo Naik Barramutteekur.

possessions, were especially continued to the Nawaub, and a stipulation restraining the Marathas from molesting Soonda and Bednore proves that he had considerable territory south of the present limits of this collectorate (*i.e.* Dharwar.)

"Majeed Khan died five years after this treaty (A.D. 1752). He was a man of considerable talent, and his memory is still held in esteem in the southern districts. He founded the large and flourishing town of New Hoobly, the principal petta of which is named after him Majeedpett. The shetty was a very rich merchant of Soonda who fled to Savanoor to avoid some vexatious imposts of the Soonda Raja, and drew a great portion of the wealth and trade of that province after him.

"Majeed Khan is mentioned among the chiefs who supported the claim of Nazir Jung to succeed Nizam ool Moolk in 1749, but his assistance was rather nominal than real.*

"His son Abdool Hakeem Khan succeeded him. In 1756 a new and more formal treaty was concluded with the Peshwa, by which the Nawaub was compelled to yield the additional districts of Misreecotta, Hoobly (including the new petta), with the jagheer district of Koondgole, making the Peshwa's share Rs. 8,23,926½ of revenue. To compensate, however, part of Ranee Bednore (the Gootal purgunna) and Pursgurh talooks with (jagheer districts) Anigerry were added to Savanoor, making the estimated revenue Rs. 8,30,068¾, but which, owing to an error in adding the sums, should be only Rs. 7,78,643¾ including Soonda in the Canara district. The Nawaub was obliged in addition to pay Rs. 11,00,000 in money, for the balance of which Bunkapoor fort was made over to Holkar in pledge, and the Peshwa engaged on the other hand to protect him from all interference on the part of the Nizam.

"The cause of this treaty was the imprudent countenance afforded by the Nawaub to Muzuffur Jung, a discarded officer of Monsieur Bussy, who had taken service with the Peshwa which he soon afterwards left in disgust. The Nawaub refusing to give him up, a

* He assisted him actively and afterwards betrayed him. Majeed Khan met his death at the outbreak of a revolt which he, in confederation with the Patan Nawaubs of Kurnoul and Cuddapah, got up against Nazir Jung's nephew and successor, Moozuffer Jung, who was killed on the occasion. See Malleson's "History of the French in India," pp. 264-5, 273.—E. W. W.

large army, under the command of Ballajee Bajee Row himself, marched against Savanoor. But as the Mogulai authorities still asserted their superiority over the Nawaub, the Peshwa made overtures to Salabut Jung, and finally persuaded him to send a co-operating force, which Salabut Khan headed in person. The place was taken by means of the fine artillery of Monsieur Bussy, after a siege of three months, protracted chiefly by the exertions of Moorar Row Ghorepuray of Gooty, an ancient ally of the Nawaub's, and the above treaty was the result.

"This siege is famous in the local traditions of the district, probably from its having been the first time that the superiority of European artillery was displayed. The ryots, and indeed all classes, still date old events with reference to the great era when '1¼ lakh of balls were fired against Savanoor.'

"In 1764 the Nawaub first came in contact with Hyder, who defeated his troops and wrested Soonda from him. But Mahadoo Row Peshwa in the following year drove Hyder across the Toombhoodra, and one of the articles of the treaty stipulated for the relinquishment of all claims on Savanoor.

"In 1776 Hyder renewed his attempts on the Southern Maratha Country, and in that year obtained possession of Savanoor, and in 1778 remained master of all the Maratha districts south of the Kristna. In the following year the Nawaub was admitted to an alliance with Hyder's family, his eldest son, Abdool Kheir Khan, being married to Hyder's daughter, and the Nawaub at the same time received back Bagulkote and many of his resumed districts on condition of keeping 2,000 horse. This arrangement continued till Hyder's death, when Tippoo took great offence at Hakeem Khan's neglect in not sending the usual messages of condolence, and vented his displeasure by scrutinising the efficiency of the Nawaub's contingent, and by making several heavy demands against him. In 1786 when the Marathas began to recover their footing in the Southern Maratha Country, Tippoo had made a demand for 28 lakhs of rupees from the Nawaub in lieu of his contingent, and sent Ragavendra Naik, his chief banker, to receive it. Tookojee Holkar was at this time besieging Kittoor. The Nawaub sent to him

Native records.

Grant Duff.

for assistance; he marched in one night to Savanoor, with the hope of surprising the banker, but only secured some of his followers from whom he exacted two lakhs of rupees.

"Hakeem Khan was now obliged to unite himself permanently with the Marathas, and accordingly Savanoor suffered severely the following year when Tippoo endeavoured to recover the ground he had lost. The town remained in his possession for some time, and all the Nawaub's property was carried off and destroyed. It was, however, restored by the treaty of 1787; but the Nawaub, though overtures of reconciliation were made to him by Tippoo, did not venture to return thither. He resided at Poona till his death, about 1795, enjoying a pension of Rs. 10,000 a month from the Peshwa. Hakeem Khan had only one legitimate (or Shadee marriage) son, who was killed when young by the bite of a monkey. The mother then adopted Kheir Khan, the son of Koolsama by a Nikka marriage.

"His eldest son, Tippoo's brother-in-law, resided with his wife at Seringapatam. The second son named Hoosein Meah was therefore reckoned the head of the family, and drew his father's allowance. Three years afterwards Abdool Kheir Khan returned to Savanoor, and with the assistance of Dhondo Punt Gokla recovered his superiority. But the monthly allowance was so irregularly and so seldom paid that General Wellesley found them reduced to the greatest distress when marching through the country after the fall of Seringapatam. To remedy the inconvenience of irregular monthly payments he got the pension commuted to an equal amount of land revenue, and 25 villages were accordingly made over to the Nawaub at the kamal assessment of Rs. 48,000 per annum. Of this Barwankope, valued at Rs. 2,800, was assigned to Hoossein Meah, and is still held separately by his descendants.* This arrangement continued in force till the end of the Peshwa's rule, when it was confirmed by the British Government, with an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum from the treasury during the life of the late Nawaub. Abdool Kheir Khan had one lawful wife, Hoosseinee Begum, the daughter of Hyder, who died at Velore. The only offspring of this marriage was Hyder Hoossein, who died in Calcutta. He married his cousin,

* It reverted to the head of the family in 1846.

the daughter of Kurreem Khan. This young man attempted to renew his connection with Savanoor, but his grandfather met his overtures with silent neglect.

"Abdool Kheir Khan died 3rd November 1827, leaving five other sons, all by Nikka marriages, of whom Abdool Feyaz Khan succeeded him and died 2½ months afterwards. Manawar Khan, the next in age, succeeded and is the present Nawaub. As some compensation for the loss of the pension held by his father, the revenue derived from the transit duties in his villages was given up to him, averaging about Rs. 700 a year.

"The villages held by the Nawaub, in number 25, are small and insignificant, and Savanoor itself, through the bad management of the Nawaub, is dwindling into insignificance. The revenue, though nominally Rs. 48,000 a year, does not average more than from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 a year. The villages having been given as zat surinjam in lieu of pension, no service is due."

In the earlier days of our connection with Savanoor, as the estate was "rather a grant in lieu of pension than an independent jagheer," the British Government exercised complete jurisdiction over it, and its police administration was placed under a Kotwal subordinate to the district officer of Bunkapoor. When, however, the Nawaub's name was placed in the list of first class Sirdars the Kotwal was withdrawn, and the Chief declared to be no longer subject to the Magistrate's jurisdiction. The higher criminal powers were not delegated to him, but were vested in the Political Agent Southern Maratha Country, to whom also appeals lay in civil cases.

On the 17th August 1834 the Nawaub Manawar Khan died, leaving no issue. As his widow, however, was pregnant, the question of succession was kept open pending the result of the pregnancy. The widow brought forth a daughter, and consequently the late Chief's brother, Abdool Dullel Khan, was raised to the musnud.

Highly educated and with remarkably elegant manners, Nawaub Abdool Dullel Khan impressed in the most favourable manner all who were brought into contact with him, and received several gratifying tokens of the confidence of Government. Thus in 1857 he was invested with full criminal jurisdiction, including the power of

life and death, and three years after he received full civil jurisdiction, Government, however, reserving to itself the right of cancelling these powers in the event of justice not being administered impartially. In January 1862 he was further appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. His administration appears to have been on the whole satisfactory. Among other improvements he caused a field survey of his villages to be made, which, however, was found afterwards to be too imperfect to form a basis for assessment.

In August 1862 Abdool Dullel Khan died at the age of about fifty-five years, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Abdool Khair Khan, who after a career of extravagance that materially involved the estate, died of the effects of dissipation on the 11th May 1868. His son Abdool Dullel Khan, a boy not quite six years old, was installed as his successor, and has been placed under the guardianship of his grandfather, Mahomed Ghous Khan, residing, however, at Dharwar for his education. During the minority the estate is being managed under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dharwar. A Dewan has been appointed, and the brothers of the late Nawaub have been invested with magisterial powers. It is intended to introduce the survey next year, and to give a twenty-years' guarantee to the ryots. The gross revenue of the estate for the year 1867-68 amounted to Rs. 51,314-15-4.

The following extract from a memorandum drawn up in 1855 by Mr. Ogilvy, then collector of Dharwar, gives a succinct account of the chief physical features of Savanoor :—

"18. This small principality is mostly surrounded by the British districts of Bunkapoor and Hangal in the zilla of Dharwar. No rivers flow through it; but the highroad running between Madras and Bombay passes through the town of Savanoor.

"19. The soil is generally black and productive, and the country flat, though low hills occur in some places. The climate is considered hot, but the rains are abundant though not excessive.

"20. The most prevalent diseases are fevers, cholera, small-pox, and guineaworm."

NEPAUNEE (LAPSED).

A sufficiently full account of the history of this state up to 1832 is given in Mr. G. W. Anderson's report as follows:—

"The Chief of Nepaunee is Siddojee Row Naik Sar Lushkur, commonly called Appa Dessaee. He was one of the most distinguished of the military chieftains under the late Peshwa.

"The family was originally of no fame, but merely held the office of Dessaee of Tookeree.

"He first entered the service of the Raja of Kolapore, but afterwards, as a commander under the Peshwa, became his most vigorous opponent.

"He was for some time in the service of Pursheram Bhow, but afterwards, in the service of Sindia, attacked the jagheer held by that chieftain's son, and plundered and devastated the whole of that part of the country.

"He became at this time known to General Wellesley when engaged in the pursuit and destruction of Dhondia Waugh. He afterwards accompanied him as a commander of a contingent of the Peshwa's forces in the Maratha war of 1803-4. It was on this occasion that the Peshwa gave him the title of Sur Lushkur. His surinjamee was then fixed at Rs. 3,28,000, and for his Sur Lushkuree he was granted a further surinjam of Rs. 2,13,120, and further, for the maintenance of 2,000 horse, the talookas of Chickoree and Manowlee, of which, however, he did not then acquire possession.

"Subsequently, after the war of 1803-4, he assisted the Sawunt Warree state against Kolapore, and on that occasion took possession of these talookas, which were afterwards ceded to the Peshwa. The Kolapore Raja relinquishing all right to them, they were then given in surinjam to the Nepauneekur.

"He joined the Peshwa in the war of 1817, but late, and never acted cordially against the British troops. He remained, however, with the Peshwa nearly to the last, and, though in correspondence with Mr. Elphinstone, showed a good deal of vacillation before finally quitting his standard and making his submission to the British Government.

"He was deprived of that part of his jagheer consisting of Chickoree and Manowlee, which were restored to the Raja of Kolapore. These talookas, which were such a subject of contention and so often changed masters, have finally come into the possession of the British Government in cession on the last treaty with that state.

e.i. the Treaty of 1826.

"The present jagheer held by the Nepauneekur is rated at Rs. 4,02,214, and actually yields about Rs. 2,40,000. For this he has to furnish a contingent of 250 horse, of which 86 are present at Dharwar.

"The character of the Nepauneekur is that of a rude, violent military chieftain. In 1819 Mr. Elphinstone represents him as turbulent, and irritated with the loss of Chikoree and Manowlee, but having still a great deal to lose he was too much of a politician to throw it away by any rash enterprise.

"In 1822 Mr. Chaplin states that he was still hardly reconciled to the late changes, that he holds little communication with us, and that although he remains quiet, he suspects him to be secretly watching to avail himself in any way he could of the then unsettled state of Kolapore.

"In 1823 Mr. Elphinstone states the Southern Jaghecrdars to be prosperous and most of them contented; but that the Neepauneekur may be an exception, from the preference shown to his old enemy, the Raja of Kolapore, yet that he has not given any indication of discontent, but has entirely abstained from the acts of tyranny and violence for which he was so remarkable under the Peshwa.

"Notwithstanding this last favourable observation the Nepauneekur is still reported to be cruel* and furious in passion, and in the management of his jagheer is harsh and unrelenting. Continual complaints are made by his ryots, and but little disposition is shown to redress them on remonstrance.

"In his manners to Europeans when meeting them he is represented to be frank and gentlemanly, good-humoured, and cordial.

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* *e.g.* about 1826 he flogged two grooms so severely for neglect of duty that one of them died on the spot, and the life of the other was despaired of for long.—E. W. W.

"Since I have been at Dharwar the chief communication I have had with him has unfortunately related to his attempt to impose a supposititious son upon the British Government as his heir.

"In this attempt he entirely failed. The fraud was detected on the clearest and most convincing proof, and he has been punished by the decision of Government that his jagheer shall not descend to any son he may hereafter have, but revert to the Government.

"He is now fifty-eight years of age, infirm, and subject to fits, under which for the time he completely loses his senses.

"His expenditure is contracted, and he is represented as having amassed considerable wealth.

"He keeps up the fort of Nepaunee in a state of efficiency, and has in his service a body of about 200 Arabs. His age, and a just sense of the power of Government, keep him, if not faithful, quiet, and has no doubt been the cause of his meeting the disgrace of the detection of his late fraud with apparent tameness."

As the fraud above adverted to led to the resumption of the Nepaunee surinjam at the Chief's death, the circumstances connected with it may be narrated here more fully.

In October 1831 Mr. Nisbet, the political agent, reported to Government the fact of his having received a letter from the Nepaunneekur announcing that Taee Baee, one of his six wives, had borne him a son in the previous July. As there were several circumstances which afforded strong grounds for suspecting that a fraud was being attempted, an inquiry was instituted into the facts of the alleged birth. In the course of this, one Bhugwunt Row Jadow, a follower and connection of the Nepauneekur, came forward and gave information that the child in question was born not of Taee Baee but of one Luximee, who was afterwards put to death. Shortly after giving this information Bhugwunt Row died with mysterious suddenness, but the clue given was followed up, and a thorough investigation was made at Nepaunee by Mr. Cathcart, assistant collector, aided by the well-known Ram Row Akhburnuwees, with the following results.

It appeared that some time before the alleged birth, Taee Baee left her husband's warra in the fort of Nepaunee and went to live at Bhugwunt Row's house, which was situated in the petta,

giving out that she was *enceinte* and wished to be deliverd at that house. While there she was attended by her father, Abba Ghatgay, her mother, and other relations, as well as by Baba Diksit, the family priest. Her host and his wife soon learned that it was in contemplation to procure a male infant to be passed off as her son, and they assisted her by sending for a child, which, however, was rejected as the umbilical cord had been cut. Baba Diksit was more successful. He found a widow named Luximee who had disgraced her family by an intrigue and was on the point of delivery. This woman was brought to the house where Taee Baee was, and there brought forth a male child. During parturition she was dressed in the clothes of Taee Baee, who immediately afterwards resumed them and lay down with the child in her arms. Luximee was then removed to the house of Abba Ghatgay, and a midwife was sent to Taee Baee who severed the umbilical cord, the ceremonies usually gone through on such an occasion by the father being performed by Lingo Punt, the Nepauneekur's minister, as the chief himself was laid up with a fit of illness. The only evidence bearing on the fate of the unfortunate Luximee was given by Jeesa Baee, Bhugwunt Row's wife, who deposed that some four days after the birth of the child, Babajee Ghatgay and Abba Diksit came to her house and asked Taee Baee and her mother what should be done with the woman's body. They suggested that it should be buried behind Ghatgay's house, and a search made in the place indicated resulted in the discovery of the remains of a young female corresponding in age and certain peculiarities to the description of Luximee. It was proved that Baba Diksit had informed her relations of her death, and had assisted them to perform the funeral ceremonies for her, but he stated that she had died in childbed at the village of Tākwar, a statement which was shown to be false. The evidence on the whole left little room for doubt that the unfortunate woman had been made away with for fear lest she should subsequently claim her child or divulge the imposture.

On receiving the proceedings of this investigation the Government recorded their opinion that the Nepauneekur was "guilty of the fraud imputed to him, namely, that of having attempted to impose a supposititious child on Government as his son and the

heir to his possessions," and he was further considered guilty of being accessory to the murder of the woman Luximee. The opinion of the Political Agent was then asked for as to the right of Government to punish the Chief by the resumption of the whole or part of his lands, and as to the effect such a measure would have on the other Jagheerdars.

In reply to this Mr. G. W. Anderson stated that the right of Government to take the step in contemplation was unquestionable, and recommended the resumption of all the Chief's surinjamee lands. He considered the example to the other Jagheerdars essential for the interests of Government, and, more than anything that could be devised, calculated to cause and ensure good government in the respective jagheers. Without such an example he feared that similar frauds would be constantly attempted.

The Government, however, were not disposed to adopt such severe measures. They remarked, under date 17th August 1832, that the Nepauneekur had certainly subjected himself to penalties, and that it was their duty to visit him with severe punishment as well for his breach of fidelity as to make him a warning to the other Jagheerdars. According to correct ideas of right and wrong, they observed, it would probably be desirable not to allow so unworthy an instrument to continue any longer a ruling authority in the country, but then it was to be remembered that the attempt to pawn a spurious child on the Government was not considered by the Chiefs in the same light in which it would be regarded by those who had been brought up with more correct notions of truth and justice. Atrocious as was the murder of the female Luximee, there was not sufficient proof to convict the Nepauneekur, if tried, of being actually an accessory to the crime, though it was impossible, in considering the question as a whole, not to say that he was guilty. Taking therefore into consideration the customs and prejudices of the country, and mindful of the good service done by the Nepauneekur in the years 1800 and 1803, and his advanced age, the Government, while stating in the fullest manner their right to resume the whole of the Chief's service lands, determined only to refuse to acknowledge the child,*

* The child, however, had died a few days previously.

and further to inform the Nepanneekur that no further son to be born to him would be acknowledged as the heir to his surinjam, which was to be considered as a life-grant, to be resumed at his death, in consequence of the fraud that had been proved against him.

The rest of Siddojee Naik Nimbalkur's life was passed in obscurity and retirement. On the 28th July 1839 he died, having previously adopted Morar Row, son of his half-brother Ruggonath Row, as heir to the Deshgut.* The surinjamee estate was resumed by Government, and the villages and districts composing it were partitioned between the collectorates of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sholapore. The net revenue accruing from this estate was calculated at Rs. 1,83,693, but much of the land being waste, it was expected that this amount would be considerably increased under British management. From this pensions and gratuities to a very large amount were sanctioned. The elder widow received Rs. 3,000 per annum and the five other widows Rs. 2,000 per annum each. The Chief's half-brother, Ruggonath Row, was allowed Rs. 1,863-2, and his daughter Rs. 1,000, yearly, and to the old tried Nepaunee minister, Lingo Punt, who had done good service under the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Elphinstone, and Sir John Malcolm, the income of Rs. 9,791-12-6 that he had received under his late master was continued. In reporting the proposed arrangements Mr. Townsend brought to notice the services of Ram Row Akburnuwees in connection with the discovery of the attempted fraud, and Government expressed their intention of taking them into consideration afterwards.

Small comparatively as was the estate remaining to the family of the late Chief, it yet was the cause of bitter quarrels and eventually serious disturbance. The deshgut and inam property were managed for the heir by the senior widow, Ahilya Baee, with the aid of Lingo Punt. This arrangement did not please the other widows, who wearied the authorities with complaints against these two persons. Their part was taken by Vittojee Row, half-brother of the late Chief, who had in Mr. Chaplin's time applied for a share in the surinjam, and who, on his request being refused, had continued to live in Poona on a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. This person added his voice

* Estimated at Rs. 15,000 per annum.

to the chorus of complaints against Ahilya Baee and Lingo Punt, and asserted his right to a share of the hereditary property and the management of the whole during the minority of Morar Row. The Government, however, declined to interfere, and when Ahilya Baee died, at the end of 1840, Luximee Baee, the eldest surviving widow, was appointed guardian to the young Dessaee.

This arrangement appeared as unsatisfactory as the first to the other widows, and two of them induced Ruggonath Row to seize his son and to obtain the aid of the Arab Chiefs who had been in the service of the late Nepauneekur, and who had received pensions and gratuities from Government. The Fort of Nepaunee was then seized and the authorities set at defiance. Conciliation having failed, the Acting Political Agent warned the Arabs that if they did not submit before the 28th January 1841 they would be forcibly ejected. The ladies were also warned, and in consequence a considerable number of the Arabs quitted the fort, and the young Dessaee who had been taken from Luximee Baee was restored to her.

The fort, however, still held out, and Mr. Shaw was obliged to call in the aid of the military. Ruggonath Row left Nepaunee before the force assembled and came in, but as the others refused submission, a strong detachment was marched, which arrived on the 18th February within sixteen miles of the place. A proclamation was then sent to the insurgents requiring them to lay down their arms, and warning them of the consequences of refusal. As this was disregarded, the fort was attacked on the 20th. In the afternoon of that day a deputation was sent by the besieged, who were, however, referred to the proclamation and sent back. Firing then recommenced, and in the evening the officer commanding the force again called on the insurgents to surrender. In reply to this a deputation of nine women, among them one of the widows of the late Chief, was sent to make terms for the Arabs. The attack, however, was recommenced on the following day, and after various attempts to make terms, the garrison, 442 in number, surrendered the fort.

The ringleaders of the Arabs were punished with various terms of imprisonment, and the pensions, amounting to Rs. 5,631-6, and gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,269-15, of all who had joined in the

insurrection, were forfeited. The two widows who had taken a prominent part in the affair were punished by their pensions being reduced to Rs. 1,000 per annum each, and the fort was dismantled at the expense of the Dessaee, who had also to pay the cost of the expedition.

The lapsed estate of Nepaunee was brought under the Regulations by Act VI. of 1842, and the Dessaee was subsequently created a second class Sirdar. He was promised promotion to the first class, but he incurred the displeasure of Government in connection with a claim he raised to some villages and forfeited this distinction.

REVENUE AND OTHER STATISTICS OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Before entering into statistical details of the various States the following extracts from a Report submitted to Government in 1857 by Captain F. Schneider, then Officiating Assistant Political Agent Southern Maratha Country, may be given as generally applicable to the Southern Maratha Country, and therefore answering the purpose of an introduction to this portion of the Memoir:—

"VII.—*Prevaling nature of the Soil, usual means of Irrigation, and general features of the country.*

"There are five descriptions of soil. Of these that known as the 'kalee,' or rich black, prevails; the others are known by the names of 'mowut' (mixture of red and black), 'mal' (red and stony), 'kurruk' (thin layer of black soil over a stone foundation), and 'mullee' (river soil).

"2. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by three processes, viz. bunding up small nullas or rivulets, and turning off the water in the direction required; drawing water from wells and tanks by means of "motes" (leather bags); where the elevation of the bed of a tank is sufficient, the water accumulated during the rainy season is drained off into the neighbouring fields as it is required.

"3. Such portions of the Sanglee, Meeruj, Koorundwar, and Kagwar estates as are watered by the Kristna are flat and particularly rich.

"4. The general features of the other parts of these and the remaining jagheers are those common to most parts of the Southern Maratha Country, viz. plains surrounded by undulating lands and occasionally intersected by ridges of hills.

"VIII.—*Natural and Industrial resources.*

"The only natural resources in these States are those common to this part of the country, viz. the woods 'jambool' and 'babool,' which grow in abundance. Iron in small quantities is obtained, and

in many parts valuable stone for building purposes. Rich and nourishing grass is obtained from the steep banks of the Kristna and other rivers.

"The industrial resources are confined to the production of the various Indian grains and indigenous cotton; the manufacture of cloths of various qualities, that of a coarse kind being made in large quantities; metal vessels, &c.

"X.—*Climate and average range of Thermometer.*

"The climate is the same as that of the Deccan generally, the air being very dry, especially during the periods when the east winds prevail. The heat during the months of March, April, and May is oppressive.

"No information is obtainable as to the range of the thermometer.

"XI.—*Average annual fall of Rain.*

"The average amount of rain is not known; but with the exception of the districts as per margin, which from their proximity to the Syadree range of ghauts are more favoured, the annual fall is generally far short of that required, and consequently the States lose by the large amount of remissions which have to be granted.

Shapoor elaka Sanglee.
Angole do. Koorundwar (elder branch.)
Yelloor do. Koorundwar (younger branch.)
Yedgera do. Kagwar.

"XIII.—*Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.*

"The religions are those of the Hindoo and Mussulman. The languages talked are the Marathi, Canarese, and Hindoostanee. Although more or less in use all over the Southern Maratha Country, the first is chiefly spoken in Shapoor and those districts of the various States situated to the north of it. In the several divisions south of Shapoor, Canarese is the prevailing tongue. The use of Hindoostanee is confined to the Mussulman portion of the population.

"XVIII.—*Prevalent diseases.*

"Cholera in the hot season and beginning of the rains; guinea-worm, ague and fever, the latter generally increasing in the months of June and July."

SANGLEE.

The territories of this State consist of six divisions in different parts of the country, as follows : —

Names of Divisions.		*Situation.*
1.	Purgunna Meeruj	This district consists of a number of villages in or near the valley of the Kristna, its head-quarter station being Sanglee, the residence of the Chief, which is situated on the Kristna a little to the north of its junction with the Warna river and to the N.E. of Kolapore.
2.	Do. Terdal	This district lies between the Kolapore district of Raeebagh on the west and that of Jumkhundee on the east. The river Kristna forms its N.E. boundary.
3.	Do. Mungulvera.	This district is situated in the Sattara collectorate near the junction of the Maun and Bheema rivers, and to the north of the petty State of Jutt.
4.	Do. Sirhuttee.	Is situated in the Dharwar collectorate. Its S.E. boundary is formed by the Toongabuddra, not far from the junction of that river with the Werda.
5.	Do. Shapoor	Is composed of a number of villages close to and for the most part to the north of Belgaum.
6.	Thanna Doodwar	Is situated a little to the south of the river Mulpurba and to the north east of Kittoor.

The population, revenues, &c. of these districts are as under. (It should be noted that the revenue given is exclusive of the "mahal muzkoor" or district charges) :—

Name of Districts.	Revenue.	No. of Villages.	Population.
	Rs. a. p.		
1. Purgunna Meeruj	1,89,675 8 3	97	48,561
2. Do. Terdul	30,264 8 3	11	10,819
3. Do. Mungulvera	1,30,316 4 0		
4. Do. Sirhuttee	1,22,571 3 7		
5. Do. Shapoor	63,317 15 10		
6. Thanna Doodwar	12,123 14 2		
Besides the above the Chief possesses in the Sattara collectorate the village of Mojay Retray Khoord situated on the Kristna river to the south of Kurrar	3,011 2 0	1	927
	5,51,280 8 1		

N.B.—These statistics have been furnished by the Sir Soobedar of Sanglee.

In addition to the above there are other items of revenue which during 1867-68 raised the income of this State to Rs. 6,43,300, exclusive of all alienations, but including the Gunputtee Inam, which amounts to Rs. 45,600 annually.

The above statistics have been furnished by the native authorities at Sanglee. Mungulvera, Shapoor, Sirhuttee, and Doodwar, however, have been regularly surveyed, and the following statistics of these four districts are given by the Survey department :—

No. of Villages in the Talooka.	Number.	Names of Talookas.	Total Acres.	Culturable Acres; details in Cols. 7, 9, and 11.	Unculturable Acres.	Dry Crops.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Assessment.
						Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
75	1	Sirhuttee*	198,409	167,937	33,472	164,126	1,35,141	482	1,661	329	1,269	1,38,036
38	2	Shapoor	53,547	33,133	20,414	27,549	24,083	5,536	34,781	48	157	59,020
33	3	Mungulvera	141,638	136,068	5,570	133,867	1,06,455	555	1,012	1,646	4,491	1,11,970
1	4	Doodwar	10,208	9,849	359	9,838	18,131	....	....	11	38	18,169

No. of Villages in Talooka.	Number.		Statistics.							Square Miles of Talookas; Col. 4.	No. of Inhabitants to the square mile. Cols. 16 & 21.
			Houses.	Cattle.	Inhabitants	Carts.	Cloths looms.	Cumblee looms.	Shops.		
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
75	1	Sirhuttee	* 6,670	47,184	32,437	1,273	....	....	....	310·00	....
38	2	Shapoor	5,688	20,819	30,416	1,059	549	58	30	83·65	363·56
33	3	Mungulvera	5,917	31,486	26,718	217	144	72	56	221·30	120 73
1	4	Doodwar.....	872	2,167	3,942	170	50	2	20	15·95	135·88

* No census of the two villages of Chickgoonzal and Kudkol, of the Sirhuttee Mahal, is forthcoming; the figures therefore from columns 14 to 20 are incomplete as far as Sirhuttee is concerned.

The following are the Schools in the Sanglee State :—

Grade.		No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils.	Monthly Cost.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1st	Sanglee English School	1	3	60	201	8	0
	Do. Marathi No. 1	1	4	106	83	8	0
	Do. do. No. 2	1	2	45	32	4	0
	Do. Rigwede.....	1	1	12	20	0	0
	Do. Atharwanaweda.....	1	1	6	17	0	0
	Do. Apasthamba	1	1	12	20	0	0
	Do. Nyaya (Logic)	1	1	12	40	0	0
	Do. Wayakerna (Grammar)..	1	1	12	24	8	0
2nd	Shapoor Anglo-Vernacular	1	4	155	78	8	0
	Mungulvera do.	1	2	68	60	8	0
	Shiruttee, Canarese and Marathi.	1	2	75	41	0	0
	Doodwar do. do.	1	1	48	20	0	0
	Terdul do. do.	1	2	33	26	0	0
	Rabkavi do. do.	1	3	110	36	0	0
	Do. Female School	1	1	22	5	0	0
	Total....	15	29	776	705	12	0

Dispensary and Vaccination.

There is a Dispensary at Sanglee kept up at an average monthly cost of Rs. 116. The number of patients attending it in 1868 were upwards of 1,515. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was altogether 741, including successful and unsuccessful cases.

Public Works.

The following list shows the chief Public Works recently completed and still in progress at Sanglee :—

1. Jail.
2. Anglo-Vernacular School-house at Sanglee.
3. Sanglee portion of road from Mhysal *vid* Meeruj and Sanglee to Islampoor (about 12 miles in all).
4. Sanglee portion of Meeruj and Punderpoor road (about 10 miles in all).

5. Various roads and other municipal improvements in and about the towns of Sanglee and Shapoor.

Besides this it may be noted that the Chief has given Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of a bridge over the Kristna at Oodgaum.

Postal.

There are Post offices at Sanglee and Rubkavee.

MEERUJ—SENIOR SHARE.

The Estate of the Chief of Meeruj consists of three divisions as under:—

Names of Districts.

1. Kusba Meeruj. .....Consists of a number of villages in the valley of the Kristna, of which Meeruj, the residence of the Chief, is the head-quarter station. Meeruj is situated near the Kristna river a few miles to the S.E. of Sanglee.

2. Purgunna Luxmeshwur. Situated in the south of the Dharwar collectorate and adjoining the Sanglee district of Sirhuttee which bounds it on the right.

3. Do. Modnimb ..Situated in the midst of villages of the Sholapore collectorate.

The revenue for 1867-68 of these districts is as follows. This is exclusive of alienations, estimated at Rs. 58,046, and the assessment value of waste land, &c. estimated at Rs. 11,561:—

	Revenue.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Purgunna Meeruj	1,63,220	12	0
2. Do. Luxmeshwur	74,342	1	3
3. Do. Modnimb	46,445	1	9
Total....	2,84,007	15	0

The following statistics are given of these Districts by the Survey authorities :—

No. of Villages in the Talooka.	Numbers.	Names of Talooks.	Total Acres	Culturable Acres detailed in cols. 7, 9, and 11.	Unculturable Area.	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Assessment.	Statistics.						
						Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment		Houses.	Cattle.	Inhabitants.	Carts.	Cloth looms.	Cumblee looms.	Shops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.							
36	1	Meeruj	111,123	97,143	13,980	93,986	1,15,262	25	51	3,132	15,340	1,30,647	8,558	33,081	40,146	607	337	47	114
10	2	Modnimb	54,912	51,330	3,582	49,143	32,593	41	81	2,146	6,629	39,298	2,197	13,978	10,597	82	45	14	43
14	3	Luxmeshwur	39,243	37,359	1,884	37,160	60,567	29	105	170	905	61,595	3,017	9,612	13,531	499	504	51	52

			Square Mile of Talooka, &c. col. 4.	No. of Inhabitants to the square mile, cols. 16 & 21
..	..		21	22
..	..	Meeruj	173·62	231·22
..	..	Modnimb	85·70	123·65
..	..	Luxmeshwur	61·32	220·66

Further information regarding these districts is given in the following extract from a memorandum No. 315, dated 17th April 1869, submitted to Government by the Political Agent, Kolapore and Southern Maratha Country, and the Survey Commissioner S.D. :—

No. 3413, of 27th October 1863.

" By the resolution of Government marginally noted the survey and assessment of the Meeruj jagheer was ordered to be made by the Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country, and we now have the honour of reporting the financial effect of the same on the revenues of this State.

Names of Mahals.	No. of Villages.		Area—Government and Alienated.				
	Government.	Inam.	Cultivated Acres.	Cultivable Waste.	Uncultivable Village sites, Rivers, Roads.	Total Acres.	Square Miles.
1. Meeruj	36	..	90,156	4,983	15,985	111,124	174
2. Luxmeshwur.	14	..	36,706	653	1,565	38,924	61
3. Modnimb	10	..	50,467	866	3,584	54,914	86
Total....	60	..	177,326	6,502	21,134	204,962	321

"3. The revised rates of assessment were introduced in the Meeruj mahal in January 1868 by Major Prescott, the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent being present.

" In Modnimb the rates were introduced in February 1868 by Major Wallace, the Assistant Political Agent being present.

" Luxmeshwur was settled by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson in May 1867, the Assistant Political Agent being present.

"4. The following comparative statement shows at a glance the assessment of these mahals according to the oldand new systems, and the effects of the latter on the revenue :—

Name of Mahal.	Assessment of Cultivated Government Land.					Survey Assessment on Cultivation.				Survey Assessment of Waste.		Survey Kumal.		Alienated Lands.			
	Old System.			Survey System.		On 10 years' Average.		On last year's Collections.									
	Area.	10 years' Average Collections.	Last year's Collections.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rupees	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rupees.	Old Quit Rent. Rupees	Survey Quit Rent.	Quit Rent more by the Survey	Quit Rent less by Survey.
1. Meeruj	79,476	87,728	1,10,647	79,476	1,06,333	18,605	..	..	4,311	4,983	2,744	84,459	1,09,077	..	479	479	..
2. Luxmeshwur ..	24,680	27,273	45,738	24,680	40,076	12,803	..	..	5,062	653	441	25,333	40,517	4,474	14,270	9,796	..
3. Modnimb.....	48,704	29,111	30,590	48,704	37,486	8,375	..	6,896	..	866	149	49,570	37,635	..	89	89	..
Total of the Jagheer	152,860	1,44,112	1,86,375	152,860	1,83,895	39,783	..	6,896	9,376	6,502	3,334	1,59,362	1,87,229	4,474	14,838	10,364	..

5. It will be observed that the effect of the survey rates has been to raise the revenue 23 per cent. over the average collections, and to lower it 1 per cent. on the collections of the year previous to the introduction of the revised system.

6. The details of the assessment are set forth in the following statement:—

Names of Mahals.	Assessment of Government Cultivated Lands.				Assessment of Government Waste Land.	Total Survey Kumal.	Assessment of Alienated Land.	Grand Total, being full value of the Jagheer according to the Revenue Survey Assessment.
	Dry Crop	Rice	Garden.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9
1. Meeruj	97,012	46	9,275	106,333	2,744	109,077	22,209	131,286
2. Luxmeshwur	39,477	57	542	40,076	441	40,517	21,018	61,535
3. Modnimb	31,072	78	6,336	37,486	149	37,635	1,667	39,302
Total Jagheer....	167,561	181	16,153	183,895	3,334	187,229	44,894	232,123

It was proposed by the officers who drew up the above memorandum that a six years' guarantee of the new rates should be given to the Ryots. It was not considered desirable to fix a longer period, as in six years the young Chief will have attained his majority. This has been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1489, dated 6th May 1869.

Education.

Names of Purgunnas.	Schools.		Teachers.		Pupils.	
	Government.	Village.	Government.	Village.	Government.	Village.
1. Meeruj	7	11	11	11	386	264
2. Luxmeshwur.....	....	5	....	5	....	155
3. Modnimb	....	5	....	5	....	60
Total....	7	21	11	21	386	479

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1868 was altogether 962, including successful and unsuccessful cases.

Public Works.

Besides roads of more or less importance, the chief public works in the State have been those connected with the supply of water, of which an idea may be gathered from the following memorandum.

The previous supply consisted of wells and an old quarry tank. The wells dried up in the hot season and the tank water became undrinkable. In April and May water had to be brought from the Kristna, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town strong springs are to be found in the bed of a nulla. The late Chief excavated a well 14 feet square and 14 feet deep near these springs, and brought the water collected in this well to the town by means of a mud aqueduct which was destroyed the following monsoon. The water in these springs is now * brought by means of channels in the bed of the nulla, to a central well a little below the springs, from which well an 8-inch iron pipe carries it to a point immediately outside the town. From this point two submain pipes diverge, one taking the water to the old quarry tank,† the other conducting it to the town. Small branch pipes take the water from the town submain to tanks built at convenient places. These tanks, of which there are four, are calculated to hold about 35,800 gallons each, and are provided with fittings to prevent an overflow of water as well as to allow of their being cleaned.

It is estimated that the supply of water in April was not less than 290,450 gallons per day. The present supply in the large tank is estimated at 9 million gallons, and an additional supply is obtainable from wells.

Arrangements have been made to build other tanks.

Though some of the work is still in progress, the town has been supplied with pipe water since the 19th of November 1868.

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* The work was commenced in December 1866.

† The townspeople subscribed upwards of Rs. 1,400 towards the clearing out of this tank.

The following is a list of the public works in progress at Meeruj during the year 1868 :—

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of Sanction.	Amount Expended up to 31st December 1868.	Proable date of Completion.	Remarks.
	Work under the Executive Engineer.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Meeruj aqueduct	74,245 0 0	69,525 1 1	August 1869.	It is proposed to construct two or three additional tanks.
2	Do. tank	15,059 0 0	12,631 1 3	Do.	
3	Survey for aqueduct from Hyderkhan's well	.....	18 2 3		
4	Survey of town of Meeruj	.....	349 1 1	In progress.	
5	Meeruj and Arzoonwar road	5,735 0 0	11,366 14 8	Nearly completed	
	Do. do. do.	6,710 0 0			
6	Meeruj and Sanglee road, Jagheer portion	2,775 7 10	2,687 14 9	Completed.	
7	Meering and Punderpoor road	40,682 9 7	17,832 13 8	1st Sept. 1869.	
8	Drain No. 1 Gunesh Bagh at Meeruj	342 0 0	10 2 3	1st June 1869.	
9	Repairs to the fort walls	487 0 0	244 2 2	In progress.	
10	Ordinary repairs to the Meeruj and Punderpoor road.	2,488 0 0	1,821 0 5	1st April 1869.	
11	Constructing a bungalow near Heera Bagh at Meeruj	.....	71 5 1	1st June 1869.	
12	Meeruj and Sanglee road, British portion	2,562 4 4	2,308 2 9	Completed.	From funds supplied by Collector of Sattara.
13	Constructing drains and culverts on the Meeruj and Punderpoor road, Sanglee portion	21,197 0 0	1,018 0 5	1st Sept. 1869.	From funds supplied by Collector of Sattara.
	Under the supervision of the State Officers.				
14	Planting roadside trees, &c.	.....	384 0 9	Completed.	From funds supplied by the Chief of Sanglee.
15	Putting moorum on the road passing through the open ground between the town and the tank	.....	161 15 6	Do.	
16	Removing prickly-pear near the Koopwad gate of Meeruj and the Chowulwey Boorooj	.....	122 10 9	Do.	
17	Putting moorum on the road leading from the Beejapoor gate to Baba Sahib's house	.....	260 0 0	Do.	
18	Parapet walls on the roads leading to the fort	.....	193 14 6	Do.	
19	Repairing the side works of the Beejapoor gate	.....	170 0 0	Do.	
20	Constructing road round the town of Meeruj	.....	1,989 15 9	Do.	
21	Improving ventilation of the school building and making ordinary annual repairs	.....	174 4 0	Do.	
22	Constructing Dhurmsalla near the Beejapoor gate	.....	1,801 1 9	Do.	
23	Sundry petty works	.....	180 9 3	Do.	

The above list shows the works in progress. Among the completed works the most noteworthy is the school-house at Meeruj, which is considered the best building of the kind at present to be found in the Southern Maratha Country, and which cost Rs. 12,880, exclusive of the timber, which was presented by Government. The inhabitants of Meeruj subscribed altogether Rs. 12,782-1-7 towards the expense of this building. This is not the only instance of enlightened liberality on the part of the inhabitants of the Meeruj districts. A large Dhurmsalla was lately completed at a cost of upwards of Rs. 4,344, principally derived from private subscriptions; and in the village of Kowteh-peeran the inhabitants recently subscribed Rs. 9,823-7-6 for works in their village, and expressed their willingness to subscribe more if required. Rs. 25,000 have been contributed by the Meeruj State to the bridge over the Kristna at Oodgaum.

Postal.

Post offices have been established at Meeruj and Luxmeshwur.

Judicial.

There is a Moonsiff's Court at Meeruj; and the Mamlutdars of Luxmeshwur and Modnimb are empowered to try civil cases relating to sums up to Rs. 1,000.

MEERUJ—2nd SHARE.

The possessions of Luximon Row Anna Sahib comprised in four divisions as under:—

1. Petta Goodgiree..Adjoining the Shigao talooka of the Dharwar collectorate.
2. Do. Kowteh ..Adjoining the Tasgaum talooka of the Sattara collectorate.
3. Do. Kurolee ..Near the Punderpoor talooka of the Poona collectorate.
4. Do. Tulowree.

The revenues, population, &c. of these are as under* :—

Names of Pettas.	Revenue.	No of Villages	Population.
	Rs. a. p.		
1. Petta Goodgiree.....	60,756 13 6	15	11,248
2. Do. Kowteh	59,048 0 2	18	16,638
3. Do. Kurolee	14,299 10 1	4	2,500
4. Do. Tulowree	2,962 7 0	4	....
Total....	1,37,066 8 4	41	....

Besides these the following villages form part of the Estate, viz :—

1. The Mulla, which is Anna Sahib's place of abode or sudder station, situated close to Meeruj, and yields Rs. 6,923-3-6 per annum.

2. Erandole, in the Inchulkurrunjee State, yielding a revenue of Rs. 499-15-2.

3. Tunnoo, in the Indapoor talooka of the Poona zilla, yielding a revenue of Rs. 724-9-10.

4. A fourth share of Ropalee yielding Rs. 937-5-9.

Besides the above detailed revenue, Anna Sahib receives custom duties estimated at Rs. 2,495-3, and from Sheree lands Rs. 126-5-9.

EDUCATION.

Names of Pettas.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils.
1. Petta Goodgiree....	8	8	235
2. Do. Kowteh	9	9	210
3. Do. Kurolee	2	2	45
4. Do. Tulowree	....	....	....
Total....	19	19	460

* These statistics have been furnished by the Chief, and their correctness cannot be vouched for.

Vaccination.

The vaccination returns for the estate of the elder branch include the persons vaccinated in Anna Sahib's estate for which there is no special return.

Public Works.

There are no public works of any note being carried on in the estate, but it may be mentioned that Anna Sahib subscribed Rs. 25,000 toward the bridge over the Kristna at Oodgaum.

JUMKHUNDEE.

The divisions of this State are three, viz :—

Names of Pettas.

1. Petta Jumkhundee ..Situated on tha Kristna river which forms the northern boundary. To the south lies Moodhole, and on the west the Sanglee district of Terdal.
2. Do. Bidree .....Situated on the east bank of the Kristna river, adjoining the district of Jumkhundee.
3. Do. Koondgole....Situated in the Dharwar collectorate to the south of the town of Hooblee and N.W. of the Sanglee district of Sirhuttee.

The revenue, population, &c. are as follows, according to the information supplied by the Chief:—

Names of Pettas.	Revenue.	No. of Villages.	Population.
1. Petta Jumkhundee	60,557 6 0	33	39,268
2. Do. Bidree	1,22,835 14 3	26	16,334
3. Do. Koondgole.....	1,50,973 5 1	20	17,383
Total.....	3,34,366 9 4	79	72,985

Besides the above the Chief owns three Phootgaums or outlying villages, viz :—

Names of Pettas.	Revenue.	Population.	Situation.
1. Awurwad ..... 2. Koolgoopie ..... 3. Chikulgotee	Rs. a. p. 10,335 11 0	2,000	In the Gokak purgunna of the Belgaum zilla.

In addition to the revenue of these districts the Jumkhundeekur calculates that he derives Rs. 34,813 from stamp and succession duties, &c.

Education.

Name.	Teachers.	Class and Number of Schools.				Total No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils.				Total of Pupils.
		English.	Canarese and Vernacular.	Hindoostanee.	Girls.		English.	Canarese and Vernacular.	Hindoostanee.	Girls.	
Jumkhundee	8	1	1	1	1	4	44	133	25	20	222

Dispensary and Vaccination.

There is a dispensary at Jumkhundee kept up at a monthly expense of Rs. 350 per mensum.

The number of patients relieved in the year 1867 was 1,868; in the year 1868 up to December the number exceeded 3,000, and the average daily number of patients relieved was 90.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1868 was 423.

Public Works.

The public work of chief interest at Jumkhundee is the improvement of a large Tank and the conveyance of water therefrom to the town. This was commenced some years ago, but left unfinished owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Chief expresses his intention of having the work speedily accomplished.

Postal.

There are post offices at Jumkhundee and Kondgole.

KOORUNDWAR—ELDER BRANCH.

The chief district of this estate is the Talooka Gud, the population, revenues, &c. of which are stated* to be as follows:—

	Revenue.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Situation.
	Rs. a. p.			
Gud	30,047 11 3	25	9,196	

Besides the above this estate contains the following Phootgaums or isolated villages, viz:—

Names of Villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Situation.
	Rs. a. p.		
Mojay Koorundwar	16,492 14 0	7,305	At the junction of the Punchunga and Kristna rivers S.W. of Meeruj.
Do. Lohokoor	1,206 0 0	392	To the west of the Kristna, between Shedbal and Mungsolee, in the Uthnee talooka of the Belgaum collectorate.
Do. Allas.....	13,837 2 6	2,545	In Prant Meeruj on east bank of the Kristna, S.E. of the town of Koorundwar and E. of Akewat.
Do. Ingulgaum	3,249 6 3	774	In the Terdal purgunna.
Do. Itnal	1,201 10 0	832	Do. do.
Do. Yurguttee	231 0 0	683	Do. do.
Mjuray Murrakooree ..	295 8 0	54	Do. do.
Mojay Sawsoopee	907 8 0	47	In Prant Rybagh.
Do. Wategaum	5,496 5 3	2,545	In the Kurrar prant of the Sattara collectorate.
Do. Tekoteh	11,895 11 0	4,095	In the Honwar purgunna to west of the town of Beejapoor.
Do. Guneshpoor, or Guneshwaree.	1,159 14 3	1,443	South of the Kristna and close to the town of Kagwar.
Total....	55,972 15 9	20,715	

* All these statistics are given on the authority of the Chief, and their correctness cannot be vouched for.

Besides the above revenues the Chief derives Rs. 145 from a garden in Poona. The stamp revenues are estimated at Rs. 2,053-5, and the proceeds of fines, &c. at Rs. 3,317-15-4.

EDUCATION.

Names of the places.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Talooka Gud	2	2	23
Mojay Allas	1	1	14
Do. Ingulgaum	1	1	15
Do. Wategaum	2	2	30
Do. Tekoteh	2	2	55
Do. Koorundwar	3	3	119
Do. Guneshpoor	1	1	20
Total	12	12	276

VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1868 was 886.*

POSTAL.

There is a post office at Koorundwar.

KOORUNDWAR—YOUNGER CHIEFS' SHARE.

The chief divisions of this Estate are two, viz :—

Talooka Yelloor .....Composed of a number of villages close to and for the most part to the south of Belgaum.

Do. Maindergee or Myndergee. ..Bounded on the N.W. and S. by the Akulcote estate. The Nizam's territories adjoin it on the east and the Sholapore collectorate on the west.

The revenues, population, &c. of these districts are as under, according to information furnished by the Chief :—

---

* This includes the vaccination in the younger Chiefs' territories.

Names of Talookas.	Revenue.	No. of Villages.	Population.
	Rs. a. p.		
1. Yelloor	52,725 5 4	26	11,921
2. Maindergee.....	34,613 4 6	15	12,045
Total....	87,338 9 10	41	23,966

Besides these districts the Chiefs possess the outlying villages of Gutunhuttee, situated near the Uthnee talooka of the Belgaum collectorate, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,000, and with a population of 534; and Dowunkuttee, near Kunkunwarree, in the Kolapore State, and Uthnee, yielding a revenue of Rs. 300, and with a population of 500. They also receive from the elder Chief Rs. 9,000 * on account of their share in Koorundwar, Guneshpoor, &c., and Rs. 2,000 for Kooruns.

Education.

Names of Purgunnas.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1. Talooka Yelloor..	1	1	60
2. Do. Maindergee	2	2	150
3. Koorundwar	1	3	40
Total....	4	6	250

Public Works.

The most noteworthy public work in this Estate is a scheme for supplying water to the town of Koorundwar, as follows:—

A wind-engine capable of raising 6,000 gallons of water per hour with a breeze giving a pressure of 2 lbs. on the square foot, or supplying 36,000 gallons per diem if worked six hours a day, was erected on

* It was mentioned in the former portion of this Memoir that a dispute had arisen regarding the currency in which these payments should be made. It has since been ruled by Government, in their Resolution No. 2086, dated 30th June 1869, that the elder Chief should pay henceforward in Government currency, or submit the Enams to a proper valuation, that the fair share of the younger Chiefs may be ascertained.

the banks of the Panchgunga, at a point about three-quarters of a mile from Koorundwar. This engine pumps the water out of a well, connected with the river by a channel, into a stand pipe. The water having got the required elevation in this pipe, flows by gravity through 6-inch pipes into a tank in the town capable of containing about 2,400,000 gallons of water, or sixty-six days' supply. Rs. 25,000 were contributed by the Chiefs for this public work, which is now on the verge of completion. *

MOODHOLE.

This State, as has been already mentioned, consists of five districts in a ring-fence, besides a village and a half in the Sattara zillah.

The revenues, &c. of the State are as follows :—

Names of Purgunnas.		Revenue.	No. of Villages
		Rs.	
1. Purgunna Moodhole	21,535		9
2. Do. Jumbgee	37,065		20
3. Do. Machiknoor	13,179	1,01,456	9
4. Do. Dhowleshwur	19,610		12
5. Do. Lokapoor	10,067		18
Revenues derived from Enam village of Koomteh and half share of Nandgaum		8,265	
Sayur and stamp revenues		32,730	
Total Revenues for 1867-68..		1,42,451	

Moodhole having been regularly surveyed the following statistics are given by the Survey Department. It should be noted that they refer only to the Khalsa villages:—

* Since the first portion of this Memoir passed through the press Trimbuk Row Abba Sahib of Koorundwar has died. The question is now before Government as to who is heir to his estate—whether all the Chiefs of the family, or only those of the younger branch.

No. of Villages in the Talooka.	Number.	Names of Talookas.	Total Acres.	Culturable Acres, detail in Cols. 7, 9, and 11.	Unculturable Acres.	Dry Crops.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Assessment.
						Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
69	1	Moodhole.....	2,05,271	1,79,502	25,769	1,78,336	1,26,414	2	4	1,164	2,993	1,29,597

		Statistics.							Square Miles of Talookas, Col. 4.	*No. of Inhabitants to the square mile*, Cols. 16 & 21.
		Houses.	Cattle.	Inhabitants	Carts.	Cloth looms.	Cumblee looms.	Shops.		
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Moodhole	15,119	44,601	35,655	251	358	53	113	320·7	111·16

Further statistical information will be found in the following extract from a joint memorandum, No. 416 of 1869, submitted to Government by the Political Agent Kolapore and S. M. C. and the Survey Commissioner S.D. :—

" Under instructions conveyed in Government letter No. 752, of 12th March 1863, the classification and settlement on the Revenue Survey principle of Moodhole was undertaken by the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey Department, and we have now the honour of reporting the financial result on the revenues of that Estate, exclusive of the outlying village of Koomteh in the Sattara collectorate which has not yet been surveyed.

STATEMENT No. 1.—AREAS.

Name of Mahal.	No. of Villages.		Area, Government and Alienated.				
	Government.	Enam.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Waste.	Unculturable village sites, rivers, and roads, &c.	Total Acres.	Square Miles.
Moodhole..... ..	69	..	110,905	7,429	2,07,363	1,45,697	227½

" 2. The statement given above shows the total area of the Estate, and the culturable and waste land recorded by the survey.

" 3. The revised rates of assessment were introduced early in March 1868 by Major Wallace, the Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country, assisted by Colonel Oldfield, the Assistant Political Agent.

"4. The following comparative statement, gives the result of the Survey Assessment, and shows also the assessment according to the old system, and it will be observed that the financial effect is favourable to the revenue, the increase being 2·96 per cent. on the last year's collections under the old system, and 5·33 per cent. on the 11 years' average collections.

STATEMENT No. 11.— Old and New Assessment compared.

Name of Mahal.	Assessment of cultivated Government land.					Survey assessment on cultivation.				Survey assessment of waste.		Survey kumal.		Alienated.			
	Old system.			Survey system.		On the 11 years average.		On last year's collections.									
	Acres.	11 years' average collection.	Last year's collection.	Acres.	Rupees.	More.	Less.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Old Quit Rent, Rupees.	Survey Quit Rent.	Quit Rent more by Survey.	Quit Rent less by Survey.
Moodhole	110,905	77,033	79,583	110,905	82,011	4,378	..	2,448	..	7,429	1,789	118,334	83,800	..	..	..	..

"5. The following statement of the details of the assessment of all lands, Government and alienated, gives the entire value of the jagheer according to the survey assessment, by which it will be observed that the average assessment per square mile amounts to Rupees 565:

STATEMENT No. 111.—*Details of Assessment of Government and Alienated Land.*

Name of Mahal.	Assessment of Government Cultivated Land.				Assessment of Government Waste Land.	Total Survey kumal.	Assessment of Alienated Land.	Grand Total, being full value of the Jagheer according to the Revenue Survey Assessment.
	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moodole	80,251	4	175·6	82,011	1,789	83,800	44,440	1,28,240

In forwarding this Memorandum it was recommended that the rates should be fixed for 16 years, the period of the young Chief's minority. This suggestion was approved by Government in their Resolution No. 1795, dated 3rd June 1869.

EDUCATION.

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1. Kusba Moodhole	1	3	84
2. Mahalingapoor	1	2	99
3. Lokapoor.....	1	1	60
4. Thanna Koomteh	1	1	36
Total....	4	7	279

VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1868 amounted to 450.

Postal.

There are post offices at Moodhole, Mahalingapoor, and Lokapoor.

Judicial.

There is a Moonsiff's Court at Moodhole.

Public Works.

The annexed extract from the last annual report of Lieutenant Colonel Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent S. M. C., shows in detail the various public works in progress in Moodhole. It may be noted that the cess of one anna in the rupee produces annually Rs. 4,525 for educational purposes and public works:—

Extract (paragraph 30) from a letter, No. 53 of 9th February 1868, *from* Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Oldfield, *Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore and Southern Maratha Country.*

Paragraph 30. The following public works have been completed during the past year:—

On the Mahalingapoor Road.

Description of Work.	Approximate outlay.
1. The large bridge near the town of Moodhole, consisting of two arches of 20 feet span, alluded to in the last annual report has been completed and has passed through the late monsoon without any injury.....	Rs. 4,100
2. Another large bridge, consisting of one arch of 24 feet span, has been completed very recently during the past year	2,400
3. A drain with three openings has been erected over nulla No. 8 on this road	632
4. A double drain over nulla No. 18 has been also erected	525
5. Three single drains have been built on nullas Nos. 19, 20, and 21 on this road	850
6. A bridge of one arch 10 feet span has been built over nulla No. 22 on this line.....	1,750

Description of Work.	Approximate outlay.
Besides the above, materials have been collected for the erection of a large bridge of 3 arches 30 feet span over nulla No. 23, and the work will shortly be commenced..	Rs. 1,100
Three other drains are also under construction, but are not particularised because not completed during the past year. It may be said briefly that 5 miles of the road extending from Moodhole to Mahalingapoor have been bridged in the most substantial manner, and the entire distance will no doubt be completed in the course of the next three or four years.	
On the Kulladghee Road.	
7. A bridge of one arch 6 feet span has been built over nulla No. 7.....	600
8. A double drain over nulla No. 8.....	325
9. A bridge of one arch 4 feet span over nulla No. 9	450
10. Do. do. 5 feet span over nulla No. 10	525
Besides the above, parapets and copings of many drains on the Mahalingapoor, Kulladghee, and Gullgullee roads have been rebuilt and improved as recommended by Mr. Brock, Acting Executive Engineer, at an approximate outlay as shown in the margin	125
11. The work of completing the Bungalow at Mahalingapoor is nearly completed. New windows and doors have been put in, outhouses commenced, a garden laid out, and other improvements, suitable to its future requirements introduced. The amount stated in the margin will approximately represent the amount of expenditure on this bungalow during the past year.	680
12. A Library has been built near the school-house during the past year. To its construction the inhabitants have subscribed about Rs. 900; the amount stated in the margin represents the sum contributed by the State.....	1,000

Description of Work.	Approximate outlay.
13. A further excavation has been made in the Moodhole Tank to the extent of about 6,500 cubic feet, and the canal feeding it with water has been lengthened and enlarged. ..... Rs.	800
14. A new Boat for the Gutpurbah river, on which the town stands, has been built during the past year. The inhabitants contributed Rs. 2,596, and the sum mentioned in the margin represents the amount paid by the State	1,014
15. About 1,500 new trees, almost all of which are now alive, have been planted during the past year on the different roads leading out of Moodhole.	900
Besides the above, the Bungalow at Belgaum * has been thoroughly repaired; a well † in the vicinity of the village of Hulkee has been deepened to the extent of 33 feet; and the usual repairs ‡ to the roads leading out of the town have been executed.	262* 950† 3,000‡

It will thus be seen that an amount of about Rs. 25,484 has been expended on useful public works in the Moodhole State during the past year. Of this sum Rs. 16,000 represent the amounts sanctioned for annual expenditure on public works, and extraordinary expenditure on bridging and draining the Mahalingapoor and other roads. There is still a large balance in hand on the latter account, being the accumulations unspent in former years.

Government Resolution No. 393 of 1868, dated 15th February.

RAMDROOG.

The villages composing this estate for the most part lie together. The State is bisected by the Malpurba river, and has on the south the lapsed Nurgoond State, on the east the Budamee Talooka, and on the west the Torgul State. It is not like the other States in the Southern Maratha Country divided into districts.

The population, revenues, &c. according to information supplied by the Chief are as follows :—

Name of Purgunna.	Revenue.	No. of Villages.	Population.
	Rs. a. p.		
1. Ramdroog	89,966 10 4	47	33,498

In addition to the above the Chief possesses two Enam villages received from the Sangleekur in that Chief's district of Sirhuttee. These villages are named Tetgay and Adurkutay.

Education.

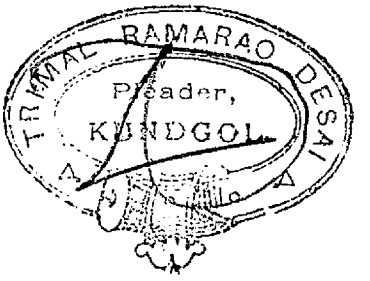
Name of State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Ramdroog State.....	17	19	394

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1868 amounted to 1,022.

Nageshree Bisto Desai

Pargaona Kundgol



APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

TYNAT ZABTA OF RAJESTRI GOVIND HURREE; SUR SUN SULAS SITAM MUYATVIN WU ALUF (A.D. 1764); YEARLY AMOUNT.

24,00,000 0 0 Total of force to be kept up (lit. the Nuggarkhana, the army, and the horsemen).

4,600 Govind Hurree.

2,400 Pursheram Ramchunder.

1,000 Nilkunt Row Trimbuck.

8,000

The average for each horseman, including paga and sebundee, is at Rs. 300.

76,900 0 0 extra, being clothing allowance, together with tynat.

40,000 Govind Hurree and Gopal Row, as before.

10,000 Pursheram Ramchunder, as before.

4,000 Narayen Row Kristna, deceased. His tynat has been accepted by Meghushan Row Kristna, as before.

5,000 Moro Bulal, viz:—

4,000 as before.

1,000 extra.

5,000

3,500 Purshotum Row Kristna, as before.

3,000 Antajee Vittul, as before.

2,000 Bajee Bulal, deceased, to his son Visajee Bajee Row.

6,000 new tynat and palanquin expenses, viz :—

3,000 Wamun Row Govind.

3,000 Konehere Row Trimbuck.

6,000

12,000 Sewajee Keshew, as before, to his family, as before.

700 Sivajee Babajee. New tynat, including torchmen and umbrella-holders.

1,500 Megha Sham Row Kristna has made an agreement about Narayen Row's tynat, Mahadoo Kristna having agreed to take his (Megha Sham Row's).

76,900

The above has been written, as before, on oral information, the documents should be produced.

69,200 The salaries of the carcoon are to be debited to the military establishment; they are therefore to be struck out of this account as follows :—

Furnees.

700 Gungadhur Bapoojee.

500 Sudasew Dadajee.

Potnees.

500 Vishnoo Kristna.

400 Govind Sukdew.

2,250 Dufturdars, 7 individuals.

1,000 Furnees of the paga, viz :—

500 Ramajee Babajee.

500 Raghoo Narayen.

1,000

1,100 Subnees, viz. as under :—
600 Govind Sewram.
500 Lingoo Ram.

1,100

450 Appajee Mahadoo.
350 Mahadajee Narayen, pay as furnees of the paga belonging to Visajee Bajee Row.
500 Jeewajee Gopal Chitnees. His asamee is to be removed and another entertained.

7,750

Remaining.

7,700 additional from the current year.

76,900

6,500 0 0 The sebundee was included in the berij of the surinjam, but as the mahals of the Carnatic are many, and there are in them many thannas, therefore under the head of sebundee generally this amount is allowed in addition.

25,41,900 0 0

The total amount, including the tynat of the army, the additional tynat, and the sebundee, comes to twenty-five lakhs, forty-one thousand, nine hundred rupees.

Detailed account of the berij of the mahals for this surinjam.

64,415 11 0 The estimated berij of the purgunna of Kurkumba, as under :— Purgunna of Kurkumba.

65,897 6 3 Ain jumma.
7,616 10 3 Sewaee jumma.
2,902 4 6 Komavis jumma.

76,416 5 0

Deduct from this :—

11,649 6 0 Dumalla land and villages as under:—

1,306 12 Mojay Tambway (held by) Ranojee Sattay.

1,192 2 Mojay Oojunee (granted to) Gunajee Nulgay.

450 0 Five chawurs of inam land (granted to) Govind Hurree.

300 0 Land held by Mookunjee Naik Jasood in mojay Kerolee.

2,771 12 Mojay Goorsalee (held by) Mahiput Row.

2,112 12 belonging to the hoozoor paga, as under :—

686 10 Budulkote.

1,426 2 Kuraly.

2,112 12

51 0 Nurshing Row Oodhaw of the hoozoor paga, half a chawur of land in Pimpulnair.

76 12 Geermajee Bawajee, Raghoba Burway Pundhurpoorkur 75 beegas of land.

220 0 Shahajee Hurree and Shamjee Vittuldass Pundhurpoorkur, land in Mendapooree.

50 0 Luximon Khunder Row half a chawur of land.

22	0	The koorun belonging to the hoozoor paga in Sagwee—¼ chawur.
953	7	Vittoba Hureedass Pundhurpoorkur—mokassa as under :—
		793 7 Mojay Arnee.
		160 0 Mojay Bhutoomree.
		953 7
980	4	Appajee Row Gadgeel Nisbut Shahajee Bhoslay—Mojay Rodelay Boodruk (old).
1,162	8	Jagheerdar Mahomed Tummee Nisbut Nimbalkur, as under :—
		400 4 Koneyree.
		762 4 Khundalee.
		1,162 8
11,649	6	
351	4	Nemnooks, wurshasuns, and charitable gifts.
12,000	10	
		Remainder.
12,560	4	Sebundee.
51,855	7	Ain berij.
64,415	11	

1,07,202 12 Estimated amount of purgunna Mungulvera.

1,10,000 0 Ain akar of the said purgunna.

Purgunna Mungulvera. 17,500 0 Ditto of the chouthai and 4 jagheer villages of the purgunna Burundole, and 4 villages of the Hulsungee purgunna. 27 villages, purgunna Burundole, viz :—

23 chouthai villages.
4 villages on other jagheer tenure.

27

Three villages in purgunna Hulsungee chowthai and rukwalee, viz :—

1 Lonee.
1 Luchan.
1 Gotyal.

3

30

1,27,500 0 altogether, including estimated sayur of the purgunna of Mungulvera.

Deduct as follows :—

19,897 4 Dumalla villages, inamdars, and lands.
1,275 14 Mojay Paykhul, (held by) Somajee Kalay, Nisbut Sidojee Bambar.
1,134 4 Mojay Koopsungee.
2,519 4 Mojay Kawudhullee (held by) Sewram Kristna Koomp.
2,485 2 Mojay Moodwee belonging to hoozoor paga.
6,495 7 Daneyjey (held by) Suthey Bodh Swamee.
1,438 3 Nine chawurs and three-quarters of inamee land held by Narayen Row Purshotum and Row Kristna in mojay Ambway.

147 8 One chawur of land held by Shamjee Vittuldass Pundhurpoorkur in mojay Ambay.

33 0 One-quarter of a chawur of land held by Jow Bhutt Josee.

67 0 Half a chawur of inamee land held by Vittoba Burway Pundhurpoorkur.

16 8 Fifteen beegas of inamee land held by Kedar aya Jungun.

231 0 One and three-quarters of a chawur of land held by Peer Guyb and Murdan Guybee.

33 0 One-quarter of a chawur of land held by Bawulteeb Fukeer.

40 12 A quarter of a chawur and one beega held by the musjid of Peer Bukree.

33 0 A quarter of a chawur of land, in Kapoor Bawa, held by the ancient Tukya.

33 0 A quarter of a chawur of land held by Peer.

90 4 Half a chawur and 22 beegas of land (granted to) Mahars on account of Hadolabawa.

162 0 One chawur held by Moken Nundoorkur.

33 0 A quarter of a chawur of land held by Ambaree Bawa Bodhuk.

30 13 A quarter of a chawur of land (held by) Deshpandey of Jeytoor.

33 0 A quarter of a chawur of land held in Dhurmada by Balum Bhutt Watway.

25 0 Twenty-two beegas (held by) Balum Bhutt Chiploonkur.

49 8 A quarter of a chawur and fifteen beegas (held by) Veyasum Bhutt Pundhurpoorkur, altogether 45 beegas.

33 0 A quarter of a chawur held by Venkut Achari Pundhurpoorkur.

132	0	One chawur held by Shree Dev Vittul, kusba Mungalvera.
33	0	A quarter of a chawur held by Peerajee Gossavee.
66	0	Half a chawur held by Mud Bhutt Mungsolee.
975	10	Seven chawurs and a quarter, and sixteen and a half beegas, held by Mahomed Reza Kazee.
471	10	Four chawurs of inam land given to Sooltanjee Chopree, in consequence of Lohojee Chopree Nisbut Govind Hurree having been killed at Ahmedabad.
47	8	Half a chawur of land held by Govind Ram and Gopal Ram Hurdass Pundhurpoorkur.
47	8	Half a chawur of land held by Giree Burwas Pundhurpoorkur.
309	2	Two and a quarter chawurs and eleven beegas held by Shah Jumal Lutteeb Nubbee Nuhoosay Mahomed Durga Peer.
33	0	A quarter of a chawur (held by) the Musjid Peer.
832	2	Chouthai of mojay Cheyl due to Govind Ram and Gopal Ram Pundhurpoorkur Hurdass on account of mokassa.
509	0	Chouthai of the mokassa of mojay Anvèley, due to Moroba Vittoba Pundhurpoorkur Hurdass. It used to be enjoyed by Sudasew Ramchunder. The village then was deducted (as dumalla). The village has now come into the possession of the Sirkar, so the mokassa has been deducted.
19,897	4	

400 0 Wurshasuns as under:—
200 Kristna Bhutt Patunkur.
100 Bhuttum Bhutt Watway.
100 Balum Bhutt Chiploonkur.
400

20,297 4

Remainder.

22,500 0 Sebundee.
84,702 12 Ain jumma.

1,07,202 12

27,150 0 Kusba Ashteh, prant Meeruj, according to the former contract. Kusba Ashteh.

The original amount (Rs. 37,050). Vireswur Dikshit has estimated the present amount at Rs. 28,500.

From this deduct the dumalla (alienations) as follows:—
225 Amnajee Bhew Row.
600 Anund Row Fuvtaray.
225 Brahmins' shetsundees.
300 Sham Row in service of the Muntree.

1,350

Remainder.

3,975 Sebundee.
23,175 Ain jumma.

27,150

23,100 0 Kuryat Tasgaum, prant Meeruj, 10 villages, the total tunka assessment, being 10,971½ hons, at Rs. 3 per hon = Rs. 32,913-12. Tasgaum.

Deduct alienations as follows:—
4,413 12 Mojay Hutnoor (granted to) Swamee Shunkur Bharttee Kurweerkur, 1,471¼ hons, at Rs. 3 per hon.

132	0	One chawur held by Shree Dev Vittul, kusba Mungalvera.
33	0	A quarter of a chawur held by Peerajee Gossavee.
66	0	Half a chawur held by Mud Bhutt Mungsolee.
975	10	Seven chawurs and a quarter, and sixteen and a half beegas, held by Mahomed Reza Kazee.
471	10	Four chawurs of inam land given to Sooltanjee Chopree, in consequence of Lohojee Chopree Nisbut Govind Hurree having been killed at Ahmedabad.
47	8	Half a chawur of land held by Govind Ram and Gopal Ram Hurdass Pundhurpoorkur.
47	8	Half a chawur of land held by Giree Burwas Pundhurpoorkur.
309	2	Two and a quarter chawurs and eleven beegas held by Shah Jumal Lutteeb Nubbee Nuhoosay Mahomed Durga Peer.
33	0	A quarter of a chawur (held by) the Musjid Peer.
832	2	Chouthai of mojay Cheyl due to Govind Ram and Gopal Ram Pundhurpoorkur Hurdass on account of mokassa.
509	0	Chouthai of the mokassa of mojay Anveley, due to Moroba Vittoba Pundhurpoorkur Hurdass. It used to be enjoyed by Sudasew Ramchunder. The village then was deducted (as dumalla). The village has now come into the possession of the Sirkar, so the mokassa has been deducted.
19,897	4	

400 0 Wurshasuns as under:—
200 Kristna Bhutt Patunkur.
100 Bhuttum Bhutt Watway.
100 Balum Bhutt Chiploonkur.
400

20,297 4

Remainder.

22,500 0 Sebundee.
84,702 12 Ain jumma.

1,07,202 12

27,150 0 Kusba Ashteh, prant Meeruj, according to the former contract. Kusba Ashteh.

The original amount (Rs. 37,050). Vireswur Dikshit has estimated the present amount at Rs. 28,500.

From this deduct the dumalla (alienations) as follows:—

225 Amnajee Bhew Row.
600 Anund Row Fuvtaray.
225 Brahmins' shetsundees.
300 Sham Row in service of the Muntree.

1,350

Remainder.

3,975 Sebundee.
23,175 Ain jumma.

27,150

23,100 0 Kuryat Tasgaum, prant Meeruj, 10 villages, the total tunka assessment, being 10,971½ hons, at Rs. 3 per hon = Rs. 32,913-12. Tasgaum.

Deduct alienations as follows:—

4,413 12 Mojay Hutnoor (granted to) Swamee Shunkur Bharttee Kurweerkur, 1,471¼ hons, at Rs. 3 per hon.

2,400 0 to Poondee Mitree, 800 hons, at Rs. 3 per hon.

3,000 0 to Rajeshree Pritineedhee, hons as under :—

500 Mojay Chinchnee.

1,100 Mojay Phair.

400 Mungrool.

2,000

Of this amount the half tunkha, 1,000 hons, at Rs. 3 per hon.

9,813 12

Remaining Tunkha.

3,300 Sebundee.

19,800 Ain jumma.

23,100

Poontambey. 41,394 0 Kusba Poontambey, prant Gungthuree, according to the former contract.

49,000 Contract.

1,000 Sewaee jumma.

50,000

Deduct—

8,383 Amount sanctioned for the purpose of dumalla babtees belonging to Shahajee Bhoslay and Trimbuck Hurree Shirkay.

273 Wursbasuns as under :—

100 Gopal Achari.

100 Nagoba Gossavee.

43 Rajaram Bhutt Oopasnee, one khundy (candy) of bajree, at 16 pylees per maund.

30 Ram Bhutt Kowwrey 1 khundy of bajree.

273

8,606 Remainder.

1,375 Sebundee.

40,019 Ain jumma.

41,394

20,338 10 Phootgaum (outlying villages). Pootgaum.

2,849 11 Prant Poona, as under :—

930 7 Mojay Bhurtgaum, turuf Sadus (exclusive of mokassa).

356 12 Mojay Bukooree, turuf Sadus (exclusive of mokassa).

462 8 Mojay Mulud, talooka Patus, on account of mokassa babtees.

1,100 0 Mojay Mosee, exclusive of mokassa, the amount being Rs. 1,200, out of which Koheher Trimbuck Ekbotay has grant of land value Rs. 100.

2,849 11

5,479 0 of the purgunna Pharnur, as under :—

5,379 Mojay Dhuwulpooree and Vittulpooree.

100 Dalta.

5,479

150 0 on account of grant of land to Khundojee Pharatay in mojay Mandowgun Shetsunud.

1,525 0 Mojay Retray, prant Kurrar.

1,075 0 out of prant Kullian, as under :—

800 Mojay Barway.

275 Mojay Koodheh, talooka Wuzey.

1,075

1,493 0 Mojay Bhukoom talooka, Kuryat Mawul.

1,500 0 Villages of the purgunna Patopay, as under:—

1 Shignapooree, the whole village.

2 half villages—

1 Godhegaum.

1 Kaslee.

2

3

1,767 0 Villages of the purgunna Kasaygaum.

1 Mojay Taklee.

1 Mojay Gopalpoor.

2

Total assessment Rs. 2,131, from which the undermentioned inam lands are to be deducted:—

125 Dhondo Mulhar Purundhuray.

239 Various inamdars.

Remaining 1,767.

2,000 0 Mojay Dewurashtch, kuryat Wangee.

2,000 0 Mojay Julkeh, purgunna Nowsay, average amount.

500 0 Grant of land, as under:—

500 Ramajee Mahadoo, as under:—

300 Gungadhur Bappoojee Furnees.

200 Luximon Hurree.

500

20,338 11

Purgunna Jamkhundee

68,987 8 Purgunna Jamkhundee, the assessment according to the former contracts as being Rs. 95,001, but the assessment according to rates being Rs. 82,500. Deduct alienations—

1,436 8 Dhurmada and inamdars, as under:—

200 0 Shreedeo Jumbookeshwur.

375 0 Luximee Kant Kshetr Soorpal.

150 0 Mahadoo Diksit Ramteerstkur.

412 0 Bhaskur Bhutt Gunpoolay Gunputeekur.

299 8 Land held continuously, as under:—

54 0 Sutay Boodhia Swamee.

125 0 Geerdhur Bhutt Agneehotree.

20 0 Bhugwunt Row Jumatay.

27 0 Ramajee Hurree.

21 0 Luximon Achari.

21 0 Venkut Achari.

31 8 Ram Bhutt Ramteertkur.

299 8

1,436 8

5,500 0 Inam wooblee granted to the Dessaee, as under:—

4,500 Kopoor.

1,000 out of Chimud.

5,500

6,576 0 Govind Sukharam, the village of Hypurga.

13,512 8

Remainder.

14,475 0 Sebundee.

54,512 8 Ain jumma.

Prant Meeruj. 5,00,268 5 Prant Meeruj, kuryats, &c.

226 Kuryats, comprising 226 villages.

25 Purgunna Rybag, 2 kuryats, the villages being altogether in the kuryats of Nandree and Ainapoor.

11 in Kagul in the kuryats of Diguruj and Manjree.

8 Phootgaums in Hookeree.

2 in Punnalla belonging to Puloos and Peerankouteh.

272 villages.

Deduct from these registered dumalla villages as under:—

36 belonging to the Kurweerkur, as under:—

35 belonging to the kuryats of Meeruj, as under:—

1 Eenchulkurunjee.

1 Shiruttee.

1 Rookree.

1 Oodgaum.

4 Kuryats, including 35 villages.

1 Mojay Shirgoor in kuryat of Ainapoor, prant Rybagh, granted to Kheshoo Narayen.

36

40 belonging to the kuryats under Pritineedhee, as under:—

1 Khanapoor.

1 Etay.

1 Bhaluwnee.

3 Kuryats, including 40 villages.

10 belonging to kuryats under Tasgaum, as under:—

1 Muntree.

1 Shunker Achari.

8 Gopal Row Govind.

10

1 Kusba Ashteh (granted to) Gopal Row Govind.
7 under Gopaljee Bhoslay, as under :—
5 out of the kuryat of Ashteh.
1 Sumdolee, belonging to the kuryat of Sanglee.
1 Umnapoor, belonging to the kuryat of Nandrey.

7

1 Mojay Sakurey, belonging to the kuryat of Ashteh, granted to the Muntree of thanna Islampoor.
2 in the possession of the Muntree—
1 Kuryat Belawdee.
1 Itkuree.

2

4 belonging to Narayen Row Ghorepuray as under :—
1 Kusha Bedug granted for tynat.
2 Kusba Munerajooree and Arug Inamee.
1 Mojay Kurolee for the deshmookee of prant Meeruj.

4

3 belonging to Vittul Eshwunt Row—
1 Boodgaum.
1 Dongur Sonee.
1 Khutaw.

3

2 belonging to Sewajee Thorat, viz. Mojay Boorlee and Wassugree.
1 to Ballajee Moray, mojay Lokoor.

2 belonging to Deshpanday, prant Meeruj, as under :—

1 Pudmaly, granted to Nagojee Row.

1 Chundoor (granted to) Ram Row Shamjee.

2

Mojay Koorchee (granted to) Purzadas.

2 assigned for the paga of Balloojee Sinday, as under :—

1 Mojay Naguz.

1 Mojay Shipoor.

2

1 Dhamnee (granted to) Peershumna Meer of Meeruj.

1 Mojay Nimnee, belonging to Govind Row Chitnees.

2 belonging to the Pritineedhee, as under :—

1 Mojay Bawpoorbhoopalgur.

1 Mojay Rybaghwude.

2

1 (granted to) Junkojee Sinday, mojay Alsundee.

2 (granted to) Pundit Row and Dhondoo Paday, as under :—

1 Kusba Issapoor.

1 Mojay Wasumba.

2

1 Kagulwad (granted to) Trimbuck Hurree in the service of Shahajee Bhoslay.

1 Goodeewadee (granted to) Nathojee bin eeyajee Doobut, inam.

2 originally held by Oodajee Chuwan, at present included in the surinjam of Gopal Row Govind, as under :—

1 Oogar.
1 Sonee.

2

9 Dhurmada and inam villages, as under :—

2 granted to Narsiv Surswutee Awrwad and Gowrwad.
2 granted to Anund Moortee, viz. Toong and Brumnal.
1 granted to Veerbuddhra, mojay Yudoor.
1 Mojay Kowlgay, belonging to Sundia Bhutt.
1 Hingungaum, belonging to the Mutt of Ramdass Swamee Purlekur.
1 Jurundee (granted to) Kassee Row Pundit.
1 Mojay Shahpoor, granted to Shunker Bhartee Swamee.

132

Remaining villages 140
To these add the newly established Lungurpet. 1
and Sonee and Oogar deducted in the dumalla list on account of the Chowan .. 2

143

The amount includes the jumabundee as estimated together, the chur, and the whole of Ainapoor, exclusive of the Sahotra and Nadgoundee, as under :—

5,02,870	0	Ain berij.
76,296	8	Chur.
8,000	0	on account of the villages of Sonee and Oogar belonging to the Chowan.
5,87,166	8	

Details.

4,72,675 11 Ain jumma.
1,14,490 13 Siwaee jumma.

5,87,166 8

Detailed account of the above.

5,49,458 2 Amount assessed in Sewajee Bullal's administration.

37,708 6 Additional amount not credited during the administration of Oodajee Chowan and Sewajee Bullal, and not brought to account, as under:—

26,722 2 Half produce of Ainapoor, half having been received during Sewajee Bullal's administration.

2,986 4 Kowteh Mahankal.

8,000 0 Sonee and Oogar.

37,708 6

5,87,166 8

Deduct from the above the amount deducted during the administration of Sewajee Bullal, as under:—

7,000 The amount of sayer according to the former contract was Rs. 37,000, but in the year A.D. 1761 it was estimated at only Rs. 22,000. The amount therefore is to be entered now at Rs. 30,000, and the balance of Rs. 7,000 to be deducted.

7,000 The detailed amount of durbar Khurch is known, and nothing more is required on that account. Therefore of the total entered in the account, viz. Rs. 11,658-3, only Rs. 7,000 are agreed to.

14,000

Remaining Rs. 5,73,166-8.

Deduct dumalla villages, &c. as under :—

39,927 4 Amount formerly not entered in any account, but merely known, now credited as collected, as under :—

4,398 8 from the villages belonging to Gopaljee Bhoslay, as under :—

1,387	0	from kuryat Huwelee.
689	0	from Akus in kuryat of Shirhuttee.
297	8	from Khutow, kusba Sanglee.
1,038	8	from 3 villages in kusba Belowree
187	0	from Unklee, prant Kagul.
582	0	from Rajapoor, kusba Nandree.
159	0	from Benapoor, kuryat Nandrey.
58	8	from Burkumb, prant Hookeree.
4,398	8	

689 0 from Akus in the kusba Sirhuttee, belonging to Kossajee Bhoslay.

6,841 1 from the villages of Sewajee Thorat, as under :—

719	0	from mojay Bissoor.
2,051	2	from 4 villages in kusba Kowteh.
1,275	12	from 4 do. do. Islampoor.
506	13	from 3 do. do. Belowree.
1,558	0	from 2 do. prant Kagul.
445	2	from 3 do. kusba Nandray.
285	4	from 2 do. prant Hookeree.
6,841	1	

250 0 The whole village of waree Doodhondee granted to all the Brahmins of Walwa.

70 11 The choutai of Ghogaum granted to Pundit Row.

728 12 from Bambowree (granted to) Anund Row Doobul.

4,973 11 (granted to) Chintamun Row Sewdew, as under :—

4,265 6 from Doodgaum.

708 5 from Chinchnee.

4,973 11

210 0 from Chikulgotun (granted to) Ramdass Gossavee.

1,040 10 Half of Nagaum near the mojay given to Birar Sid Dew.

1,284 7 Half the assessment of mojay Kurnal, granted to Ramajee and Vittul Row Gossavee.

325 0 Inam in Dhowlee, granted to Fukeer Peerjaday.

835 4 Half of kusba Nandrey, granted to Jeew Row Sinday.

1,910 6 Half of the prant agreed to be given to the Muntree, as under :—

1,517 2 from mojay Digruj Khoord (little) Kagut Prant.

193 4 Mojay Doodaree in kusba Bheelowree.

1,910 6

15,000 0 The Muntree has the umul of the Sirdeshmookee. The whole of the estimated amount has been brought to credit. From this it has been agreed to give him yearly Rs. 15,000.

1,369 14 The village of Sawulwadee given in inam to Hybut Row Kesur.

39,927 4

32,900 12 Total amount of dumalla that used to be debited and now is collected as in the year A.D. 1761, as under:—

200 0 Wurshasun to Hur Bhutt Baput.

700 0 to Mahomed Sai Kagwarkur from Maleywad.

400 0 to Sooltanjee Rai Jaday from Hurolee, as under:—

300 cash.
100 in kind.

400

71 0 to Buyajee Kalay in service of Chimungeer.

300 0 Kassee Bheekajee.

300 0 Narroo Mulhar.

170 0 Gopal Kristna.

150 0 Ramchundra Roodra.

206 0 Bhasker Naik Sedoray.

225 0 Appajee Anund Row.

700 0 Mojay Dhorely belonging to Chintoo Kristna's paga.

500 0 from Koomteh for the Hoozoor Furrash.

507 11 from Doodharee, granted to Soobana Row Thorat.

672 4 from Takaree, granted to Nilkunt Row Thorat.

480 0 Muhiput Row Poonaikur from Duyaree.

1,103 11 Land in Doodhandee (granted to) Siddojee Row Patunkur.

332 11 from mojay Keday or Loday (granted to) Purwut Row Ekweekur.

5,090 0 Sawurlee (granted to) Wasoodew Anunt, nephew of Yemajee Sewdew.

3,568 0 from Manjuree (granted to) Mahadjee Shitolay.

2,462 4 belonging to Vittul Eshwunt Row, as under:—

2,355 5 from Khillegaum and Pandegaum.
106 15 from the garden land.

2,462 4 in Meeruj.

995	2	Rungojee Mohitay Wujray.
150	0	Mojay Mungawtee (granted to) Sham and Doom.
169	8	Ramchunder Jeewajee, from kusba Meeruj.
300	0	Nurso Doobajee, in the service of the Doobul, from land near Nagaum.
133	0	Sudasew Chintamunee, in service of Vittul Sewdew, garden land in Meeruj.
38	8	Venkapa Naik Kalay, garden land in Meeruj.
15	0	Khundgownda, a field from Meeruj.
28	4	Shreeniwass Trimmul.
1,257	12	Mahadajee Kristna, late Furnees of Meeruj, in the service of the Muntree, as under :—
		1,210 7 Nimbuluk.
		47 5 garden land in Meeruj.
		1,257 12
745	0	Luximon Wamun Bukshee, mojay Lingnoor.
511	0	Narroo Mahadoo, in service of Govind Row Chitnees.
4,000	0	Rughojee Bhoslay, from Kowteh.
5,919	4	Vishnoo Wiswunath, mojay Inglee Dooturfa.
570	0	Morro Bullal Putwurdhun—Inam land and villages, as under :—
		1 Joogul.
		1 Kowteh Yekund.
		2
		Altogether ¾ chawoor and 10 beegas, at Rs. 50.
72,828	0	32,900 13

Remained.

77,969 8 Amount of collections on account of the surinjamee people made over to the service of the above-mentioned (Govind Hurree), as made in the year A.D. 1761, during the administration of Sewajee Bullal, as under :—

12,730	9	Khetrojee Sindia, kusba Mhuysal, and Mullewarree, two villages.
5,521	0	Yemajee bin Mahadjee Sindia, the two villages of Kowteh and Nurwad.
10,335	0	Tookajee bin Sumbhajee Ghorepuray, six villages in the kusba of Desing.
5,147	6	Anund Row Sinday Mullungaokur, in lieu of eight villages originally given to him, but the assessment of which was in excess of what he was entitled to.
2,945	6	Jeewajee Sinday, from mojay Aroray.
4,684	4	Posjee Gaikwar Balokee.
13,782	6	Siwajee Bhoslay and Yussajee Velaykur.
2,292	1	Agnojee Doobul, mojay Dholgaum.
3,214	8	Sabjee Ghatgay, from Koomteh.
1,261	0	Kalnak, mojay Kulumbee.
882	8	Hunmunt Row Sawunt Loduwray.
2,412	4	Bhaskur Hurree, Shelsal, and garden land in Meeruj.
12,259	8	Bhoodhajee Chowan, kusba Digruj, and Kurnal.
502	0	Sungappa Rajmanee.
77,969	8	
4,22,369	0	Another total.
5,00,338	8	

Carnatic Mahals. 12,18,080 15 The Carnatic mahals with loss as under :—

63,985 12 Purgunna Yadwar.
43,675 12 Purgunna Shapoor.
12,027 15 Purgunna Anwul.
17,514 2 Kusba Ingunhullee.
1,46,874 4 Purgunna Moolgoond.
1,40,000 0 Summut (or Sunsthan) Kittoor.
2,18,682 9 Talooka Hurreehur, Buswa Puttun.
49,628 5 Purgunna Turrus.
1,80,667 7 Purgunna Koondgole, together with Sawusee.
1,25,000 0 Prant Hooblee, with the Killedar.
3,279 10 Summut Bemikuttee.
1,24,525 1 The talooka belonging to Vittul Vishram (assessed at) Rs. 1,34,525-1, of which Rs. 10,000 should be deducted as having been brought to credit on account of talooka Kudolee, Shapoor.
61,967 15 Kusba Behuttee.
25,561 7 Surdeshkut.
2,47,455 0 Purgunna Luximeswur-Tunkha.

14,60,845 3

From this amount is to be deducted the amount of deficiency in the jumabundee berij given by Luximun Koneher, Rs. 2,90,000, minus Rs. 1,45,000, the amount allowed to be struck off after reference to the Sirkar, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,15,845-13.

From this is to be deducted the dumalla (alienation) as under. A memorandum is to be produced to show whether the assessment is in excess of or less than the estimate :—

3,710 0 Purgunna Yadwar.
1,745 10 Purguuna Shapoor.

2,250	0	Kusba Ingulhullee.
11,000	0	Moolgoond.
21,277	14	Talooka Hurreehur, Buswa Puttun.
1,178	8	Purgunna Turrus.
2,000	0	Surdeshkut.
500	0	Kusba Behuttee.
5,580	4	Kusba Koondgole, together with Sawusee.
15,000	0	Kusba Rayur Hooblee.
13,522	0	The talooka belonging to Vittul Vishram.
20,000	0	Purgunna Luximeshwur.
97,764	4	

Remaining berij—

Ain.

Sebundee.

97,764 4

3,00,000 0 Purgunna Chittapoor. Purgunna Chittapoor.

Ain.

Sebundee.

3,00,000

37,137 0 Purgunna Maindergee, tunkha assessment Rs. 53,737, from which deduct, on account of mokassa and dumalla, Rs. 16,600. Purgunna Maindergee.

Ain.

Sebundee.

37,137

14,094 0 Purgunna Sedum, tunkha assessment Rs. 18,769, from which deduct, on account of mokassa, Rs. 4,675. Purgunna Sedumb.

33,000 0 from the villages in the Kulburga purgunna belonging to Jadow Row on account of the Sirkar mookshudey-puna.

16,000 0 Amount entered in the Government memorandum as the amount of the Dhurmada inams, and sheree land in kusba Ruh'murpoor, pram Wayee. Gopal Row asserts that the kunj. including sheree land, is estimated at Rs. 16,300. From this deduct Rs. 300, being the amount of wurshasun granted to Nana Poornudhuree.

49,400 0 Increased kunj during the present year as under :—

49,400 Purgunna Gulgulla nunkha.

50,000 to be paid from the khundee accruing to the Sirkar in lieu of the khundee of Shorapoor.

49,400

25,20,568 13 Grand total. *Details*

4,41,000 0 Sebundee as under :—

3,76,000 The kunj. of the suinjams amounts to Rs. 25,20,639; from this deduct the receipts in lieu of khundee in which sebundee is not included, as under —

1,40,000 Khroor.

30,000 Shorapoor

1,70,000

Balance Rs. 25,50,639, at 16 per cent.

65,000 granted on account of the number of the sebundee stations in the Carnatic

4,41,000

20,79,568 13 Net revenue

25,20,568 13

The suinjams altogether amount to twenty-five lakhs, twenty thousand, five hundred, and sixty-eight rupees, and thirteen annas, in cash. Remaining suinjam, amounting to Rs. 21,031-3, to be assigned.

Agreement as above in the year Sit Sitain.

Amount realised (aiwuz) in year Sit Sitain :—

25,20,568 13

Details.

5,10,637 0 up to the end of the year Khumus. the Government unmul was not established in the following pieces :—

3,09,900 Chintapoor, exclusive of mokassa.

14,094 Seduub.

1,18,642 Buswa Puttun.

33,000 from Yadow Row's (estate.)

14,900 Nundgaum

5,10,637

20,19,931 13 berij of the mahals where unmul was established according to the contracts as mentioned below —

19,10,001 0 Sunad.

19,60,001 0 Sunubha.

20,19,931 13 Sunsumma.

The contracts of the Luximeshwar and other mahals are as before, but the berij is not cal-

The contracts of the purgunnas Luximeshwur and Tamkhundee have been settled at a rate higher than that of the tunkha assessment. In writing the berij now the amounts has been entered according to the tunkha rates. If therefore it is estimated that after paying the tunkha the contract is in excess of that rate, the fact should be made known to the Sirkar. The first article of the agreement is to this effect.

The unmul of Hyder Ali has been established in Buswa puttun and Nandgaum If the

16,000 0 Amount entered in the Government memorandum as the amount of the Dhurmada inams, and sheree land in kusba Ruhimutpoor, prant Wayee. Gopal Row asserts that the berij, including sheree land, is estimated at Rs. 16,300. From this deduct Rs. 300, being the amount of wurshasun granted to Nana Poorundhuree.

49,400 0 Increased berij during the present year as under :—

19,400 Purgunna Gulgulla tunkha.

30,000 to be paid from the khundnee accruing to the Sirkar in lieu of the khundnee of Shorapoor.

49,400

25,20,568 13 Grand total. *Details.*

4,41,000 0 Sebundee as under :—

3,76,000 The berij of the surinjams amounts to Rs. 25,20,639 ; from this deduct the receipts in lieu of khundnee in which sebundee is not included, as under :—

1,40,000 Kittoor.

30,000 Shorapoor.

1,70,000

Balance Rs. 23,50,639, at 16 per cent.

65,000 granted on account of the number of the sebundee stations in the Carnatic.

4,41,000

20,79,568 13 Net revenue.

25,20,568 13

The surinjams altogether amount to twenty-five lakhs, twenty thousand, five hundred, and sixty-eight rupees, and thirteen annas, in cash. Remaining surinjam, amounting to Rs. 21,331-3, to be assigned.

Agreement as above in the year Sit Sitain.

Amount realised (aiwuz) in year Sit Sitain :—

25,20,568 13

Details.

5,10,637 0 up to the end of the year Khumus the Government umul was not established in the following places :—

3,00,900 Chittapoor, exclusive of mokassa.

14,094 Sedumb.

1,48,643 Buswa Puttun.

33,000 from Jadow Row's (estate.)

14,900 Nundgaum.

5,10,637

20,19,931 13 berij of the mahals where umul was established according to the contract as mentioned below :—

19,10,001 0 Sunsit.

19,60,001 0 Sunsubha.

20,19,931 13 Sunsuman.

The contracts of the Luximeshwur and other mahals are as before, but the berij is not cal-

The contracts of the purgunnas Luximeshwur and Jamkhundee have been settled at a rate higher than that of the tunkha assessment. In writing the berij now the amount has been entered according to the tunkha rates. If therefore it is estimated that after paying the tunkha the contract is in excess of that rate, the fact should be made known to the Sirkar. The first article of the agreement is to this effect.

The umul of Hyder Ali has been established in Buswa puttun and Nandgaum. If the

culated at the same rate. The contract rates therefore have been given for 3 years as abovementioned :—

In the year Sit . . 19,10,001 Rs.

Do. Subba . . 19,60,001 „

Do. Suman. . 20,19,931 „

The agreement is to this effect.

Total Rs. 25,20,568-13. The berij according to the first article of the agreement amounts to twenty-five lakhs, twenty thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight rupees, and thirteen annas.

The berij of the Meeruj grant has been assigned in surinjam. In it the berij on account of chur is reckoned at Rs. 76,000. It is not yet known whether this includes the chur of the dumalla villages or not. If on inquiry it appears that the chur in question does not include that in the dumalla villages, it is to be divided according to shares. A clause is agreed on to this effect.

The dumalla villages, land, and wurshasuns that have been deducted in the account of the Carnatic should be continued accordingly. No complaint should be allowed to rise. A clause to this effect has been agreed to.

Charge as Husubness of Dhondo Ramchunder :—

revenue of two years remains due by him, he is to give mahals of the same berij on the other side of the Toongbhuddra. If he has not got the mahals, then they are with the Sirkar. One clause is to this effect.

The dumalla villages and dhurmada and inams in these mahals that have been granted by the Sirkar are to be continued. In the mahals of the Carnatic Rs. 97,764 have been deducted under the head of dumalla generally. These are to be continued according to the sunnuds to be granted from the hoozoor. If there be any balance remaining the Sirkar is to be informed. The revenue is to be applied to maintain the army from the following year. One clause is to this effect.

The berij of the various villages has not been entered after investigation in the records. That of some has been entered on oral information, while that of others has been entered on documentary information. Let deductions or additions be made as necessary after comparison. A clause to this effect is agreed to.

1 Kondgole. 1 Sawasee.
1 Turrus. 1 Luximeshwur.
1 Hooblee. 1 Surdeshkutt.

The Husbnesshee of six mahals altogether is to be performed by him. There has been a previous agreement, and a separate yaee of it has been drawn up in his handwriting. You have agreed to this.

According to this he is to perform constantly the work of Husbnessee, and not to allow any complaints to arise. The sebundee is to be estimated by him and will be sanctioned accordingly. Without information from him no sebundee expenditure will be sanctioned. A separate clause.

The berij of the sebundee in the surinjam has been reckoned at Rs. 5,75,000 more or less. It has been agreed that the holders of the remaining surinjams are to pay 16 per cent. on this account. There are, however, very numerous posts in the Carnatic, and therefore Rs. 65,000 additional have been granted. If on examination the berij proves less than Rs. 5,75,000, the deficiency is to be deducted from the sixty-five thousand. A clause to this effect has been agreed.

The whole tainat therefore amounts to Rupees 25,41,900. The tainat for the maintenance of 8,000 troops amounts to Rs. 24,00,000, the personal tainat to Rs. 76,900, and the extra sebundee items to Rs. 65,000. Of this, yearly tainat districts have been assigned yielding Rupees 25,20,568-13. There remain Rs. 21,321-3 to be assigned. With this exception it is agreed on as above. As agreed on, the force is to be kept up and service to be performed in the most excellent manner.

An agreement has been made to the above effect, which is to be acted on accordingly.

(True translation)

EDWARD W. WEST,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore and S.M.C.

Appendix B.

TAINAT ZABTA OF RAJESHRI WAMUN ROW GOVIND; SOORSUN ARBA SUBAIN MUYA WU ALUF (A.D. 1773-74); YEARLY AMOUNT.

24,00,000 for the troops and Nowbut Khana of Wamun Row Govind, as under:—

4,600 Wamun Row Govind.
2,400 Pursheram Ramchunder.
1,000 Rugoonath Row Nilkunt.

8,000

Including the paga and sebundee, each horse is to average Rs. 300 in value.

88,100 Clothing allowance with personal tainat, as under:—

40,000 to Wamun Row Govind and Pandoorung Row Govind, being the amount formerly enjoyed by Govind Row Hurree.

20,000 to Pursheram Ramchunder, as under:—

10,000 in accordance with the former tainat.
10,000 in addition from current year.

20,000

4,000 to Meghsham Row Kristna.
5,000 to Morro Bukal.
3,500 to Purshotum Row Kristna.
3,000 to Antajee Vittul.
3,000 to Gungadhur Row Govind, being the amount formerly enjoyed by Wamun Row Govind.
3,000 to Konher Row Trimbuck.
1,500 to Damodur Row Mahadoo, being the amount formerly enjoyed by Mahadoo Row Kristna.

2,000 to Gunesh Bajee Row.
1,200 to wife of Sewajee Keshew.
700 to Sewajee Babajee, including torchmen and umbrella-bearers.

1,200 In the tainat for A.D. 1764 the Furnees deducted this amount. This amount has been assigned as a nemnook in the current year in consequence of influence exerted. Items as under:—

700 Gungadhur Bapoojee, in service of Wamun Row Govind.

500 Ramchunder Shreedhur, in service of Pursheram Ramchunder.

1,200

88,100

70,000 on account of sebundee in excess of the custom of the surimjam, as under:—

65,000 for sebundee generally, as before, the mahals of the Carnatic and the thannas therein being numerous.

5,000 Amount allowed in excess on account of the purgunna of (large) Balapoor. The allowance on account of the surinjam sebundee in this purgunna has been realised, but the thannas ar very strong; so an extra allowance as above has been granted over and above the Rs. 65,000.

70,000

25,58,100

Grand total of the tainat amounts to twenty-five lakhs, fifty-eight thousand, and one hundred rupees.

Berij of the districts and villages allowed for this surinjam—

64,269 9 9 being as follows:—

Purgunna Kurkumb.

Income of 27 villages in the purgunna of Kurkumb 65,087 1 3

Sirdeshmookhee, at Rs. 10 per cent . 6,508 11 0

71,595 12 3

The estimated amount of the above in the year A.D. 1752 was as under:—

65,897 6 3 Ain jumma.

7,616 10 3 Siwaee jumma.

2,902 4 6 Kumawis jumma.

76,416 5 0

From this deduct—

11,831 11 3 The estimated produce of the dumalla villages and lands, as under:—

1,356 13 6 on account of mojay Tambway, held by Ranoojee Sathey Silladar, including the whole sirdeshmookhee. The amount in the year A.D. 1752 was estimated at Rs. 1,306-13.

1,302 1 9 on account of the produce, including the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Oojiny, held by Goonajee Nulgay Silladar. The amount in A.D. 1753 was estimated at Rs. 1,192-2.

300 0 0 on account of 2 chawurs of land in mojay Kurolee, granted to Mookoondjee Naik Jasood, amount as estimated in A.D. 1753.

2,771 11 6 on account of the produce of majoy Goorsalee, including the sirdeshmookhee held by Muhiput Row Kowray.

76 12 0 on account of 75 beegas of land granted to Geermajee Babjee and Raghoba Burway Pundhurpoorkur, as under:—

54 4 on account of ½ chawur of land in mojay Mendapooree, granted to Geermajee Bawa.

22 8 on account of 15 beegas of land in mojay Buzurg (old) Wahaley granted to Raghoba Budway.

76 12

220 0 0 on account of 2 chawurs of land in mojay Mendapoor, granted to Shamjee Hurree and Shamjee Vittuldass Pundhurpoorkur, amount as estimated in A.D. 1753.

2,134 11 6 for the maintenance of the hoozoor paga in thanna Oombey, as under:—

686 9 6 The whole assessed amount of mojay Budulkote.

1,426 2 0 The whole assessed amount of mojay Kurral.

22 0 0 Value of the quarter of a chawur of land in mojay Sangwee assigned for a koorun.

2,134 11 6

51 0 0 Value of half a chawur of land in mojay Pimpulnair, granted to Nurshing Row Oodhuw.

953 7 0 on account of chouthai of villages as under, after deducting the mokassa and sirdeshmookhee granted to Vittoba Hurdass Pundhurpoorkur, viz:—

793 7 0 Mojay Arun.
160 0 0 Mojay Bhutoombaray.

953 7 0

980 4 0 on account of the chouthai of mojay Ropelay (old), deducting the mokassa and sirdeshmookhee which are held by Kaseeram Appajee (in the service of Shahajee Bhoslay), son of Appajee Row Gadgil.

1,135 3 0 on account of the allowance from the jagheer of Mahomed Tukkee Jagheerdar Bukseemajee, in the service of Nimbalkur, as under:—

735 0 0 from mojay Khundalee.
400 3 0 from mojay Konery.

1,135 3 0

549 11 0 Value of 5 chawurs of land granted in inam to Wamun Row Govind, as estimated in A.D. 1767, as under:—

101 4 0 on account of 1¼ chawur of land in mojay Kurkumb.
91 5 0 on account of 1 chawur in mojay Arun.
110 0 0 on account of 1 chawur in mojay Mendapooree.

			181 8 0	on account of 1 chawur in mojay Waholey (old.)
			65 10 0	on account of ¾ chawur in mojay Waholey (new.)
			549 11 0	
11,831	11	3		
315	0	0		Itlakee (paid in cash). as under :—
			215	Dewustan, as under :—
			100	Annual amount granted to Gungadhur Bhutt Burway for the propitiation of Shree Vittul Dew Kshetr Pundhurpoor.
			40	for clothes to ShreeVittoba and Khunderow, on the occasion of the Dussura and Chumpashustee holidays.
			75	for bathing the gods of the said kusba in the month of Shrawun.
			215	
			100	Dhurmad to Brahmins, as under :—
			50	Balhum Bhutt Fudkey.
			50	Govind Bhutt Pattuck Agnihotri.
			315	100
12,146	11	3		

Details.

11,887 0 0 The balance of the former tainat zabta allowance of Rs. 12,000-10, after making the following deductions :—

113 9 0 Amount not paid at all, as under :—

50 0 on account of half a chawur of land granted to Luximon Khunderow.

36 4 on account of half a chawur of land granted to Geermajee BawaPundhurpoorkur, in consequence of his having got a double allowance.

27 5 Difference between the former allowance to Mahomed Tukia of Rs. 1,162-8 and present annual allowance of Rs. 1,135-3.

113 9

0 1 0 written in excess in the amount of the tunkha, as under :—

0 0 6 Muhiput Kowray on account of mojay Goorsalee.

0 0 6 The hoozoor paga on account of mojay Budulkote.

0 1 0

113 10 0

Balance.

259 11 3 estimated in excess, as under :—

50 0 6 Amount payable to Ranoojee Sattay of mojay Tambway, which was formerly calculated according to the tunkha, but is now according to the estimate.

109 15 9 Amount payable to Goonajee Nulgay, of mojay Oojunee, formerly calculated according to the tunkha, but now according to the estimate.

99 11 0 Produce of 5 chawurs of land, formerly granted to Govind Hurree, but now held by his son Wamun Row Govind.

259 11 3

12,146 11 3

The remainder is for the support of the surinjam.

1,06,898 9 6 Purgunna Mungulvera.

Purgunna Mungulvera.

1,10,000 0 0 The istawa (contract) of this purgunna was given for seven years, from A.D. to 1759 to 1765, and a copy of sunnud has been shown by the said Wamun Row. The above is the amount of the produce for the last year (1765), as under :—

1,00,000 Ain.

10,000 Sirdeshmookhee.

1,10,000

17,500 0 0 the umuls of the villages of purgunna Burundole and Hulsungee, as under:—

27 of the purgunna of Burundole, as under:—

23 under chouthai payment.

4 shares held in other jagheers.

27

3 the chouthai and Rukhwalee of 3 villages in the purgunna Hulsungee, as under:—

1 Mojay Lonee.

1 Mojay Luchan.

1 Mojay Gotial.

3

30

The amount of the customs and estimated revenue (akar) of the Mugulvera purgunna was entered in the previous zabta on calculation.

1,27,500 0 0

From the amount of the Mugulvera purgunna, viz. Rs. 1,10,000, including sirdeshmookhee, is to be deducted the amount of itlak, dumallas, and inam villages and lands, as under:—

1,9826 6 0 Dumalla and inam villages and lands, as under:—

1,275 14 0 The whole of mojay Paikul, including sirdeshmookhee granted to Somajee Kalay.

1,144 2 0 Mojay Khoopsingee, together with sirdeshmookhee tunkha granted to Govind Row Babur.

2,581	14	0	Mojay Kowtalee, with sirdeshmookhee tunkha granted to Sewram Rughoonath.
2,485	3	0	Mojay Moodwee, with the sirdeshmookhee tunkha granted to the hoozoor paga.
6,104	7	0	Mojay Donez, with the exception of the sirdeshmookhee tunkha granted to Shree Sutya Bodh Swamee.
1,438	3	0	Narayen Row Kristna and Purshotum Row Kristna hold all the lands of mojay Ambay, viz. $10\frac{3}{4}$ chawurs the estimated revenue of which is Rupees 1,585-11.

From this is to be deducted 1 chawur of land held by Shamjee Vittuldass Pundhurpoorkur, valued at Rs. 147-8. There thus remain $9\frac{3}{4}$ chawurs, the value of which, with the sirdeshmookhee, equals the above.

147	8	0	Value of 1 chawur of land with the sirdeshmookhee tunkha, held by Shamjee Vittudass in mojay Ambay.
33	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$ chawur granted in inam to Jeew Bhutt Joshee in Mungulvera.
67	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ chawur in kusba Mugulvera granted to Vittoba Burway Pundurpoorkur.
16	8	0	Value of 15 beegas of land granted in inam to Kedar Aya Jungum in the said kusba.
231	0	0	Value of $1\frac{3}{4}$ chawur in the said kusba granted to Peer Guyub Murdan Guyub.
33	0	0	Value of 30 beegas of land in the said kusba granted to Fukeer Bawulteeb.

40	12	0	Value of 37 beegas in the said kusba granted to the Musjeed Peer Bekaree.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba near Kapoorbao, granted to the Tukia Fukeer.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba granted to Peer Kudley.
90	4	0	Value of 82 beegas in the said kusba allowed to the Mahars as a place for throwing rubbish.
162	4	0	Value of 1 chawur in mojay Nundoor, granted to the Moolanees of that place.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba granted to Amburee Bawa Bodhuk.
31	13	0	Value of ¼ chawur in Nundoor granted to Venkajee Keshew Deshpanday.
25	0	0	Value of 22½ beegas in the said kusba granted to Ballum Bhutt Chiploonkur.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba granted in dhurmada to Ballum Bhutt Watway.
49	8	0	Value of 45 beegas of land granted to Vyasum Bhutt Pundhurpoorkur.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba granted to Venktacharee Pundhurpoorkur.
132	0	0	Value of 1 chawur in the said kusba granted to Shree Vittuldew Kshetree Pundhurpoorkur.
33	0	0	Value of ¼ chawur granted to Peerajee Gossavee.
66	0	0	Value of ½ chawur in the said kusba granted to Mud Bhutt Mungsoolay.
975	10	0	Value of 7 chawurs and 46⅔ beegas in the said kusba granted to Mahomed Raja Kazee.

471 10 Value of 4 chawurs granted to Luhoojee Chopdey, in the service of Wamun Row Govind, whose father, named Sooltanjee Chopray, was killed at Ahmedabad, as under:—

232	9	6	2	chawurs in the said kusba.
110	12	9	1	do. do. mojay Baroley.
128	3	9	1	do. do. do. Siddapoor.
471	10	0		

47 8 Value of ½ chawur in mojay Chulhey, granted to Geermajee Bawa Burwey Pundhurpoorkur.

309 2 Value of 2 chawurs and 41 beegas in the said kusba granted to Shaha Jumal-luteeb wulud Hoossain Mahomed Durga Peer.

33 0 Value of ¼ chawur in the said kusba granted to Musjeed Peer.

879 10 Land in mojay Chulhey granted to Govind Ram and Gopal Ram Hurdass Pundhurpoorkur, as under:—

332	2	The chouthai of the said village.
47	8	½ chawur of land.
879	10	

509 0 The chouthai of mojay Anwely, exclusive of mokassa and sirdeshmookhee granted to Moroba and Vittoba Hurdass Pundhurpoorkur.

247 10 Continued yearly, but not entered in the nemnook of the former tainat, as under:—

		115	8	The estimated rent as entered in the accounts of 1756 of 105 beegas of land granted to Rama Charyee Pooraneek in the said kusba for reciting the Poorans before Kashee Vishweshwur. The amount is according to the copy in his possession.
		132	2	The estimated revenue for A.D. 1767 from mojay Anwuly, as under :—
		20	5	¼ chawur held by Gungadur Bhutt Burwey.
		40	10	½ chawur held by Bhaskur Bawa.
		20	5	Vittoba Lodeykur.
		50	14	Suckaram and Moroba Hurdass.
		132	2	
		247	10	
19,826	6	0		
775	0	6		Itlakee wurshasuns, as under :—
		100	0	0	Kristna Bhutt Patunkur.
		50	0	0	Luximon Bhutt Patunkur.
		50	0	0	Rughoonath Bhutt Kurwey.
		100	0	0	Ballum Bhutt Chiploonkur.
		100	0	0	Ballum Bhutt Watwey.
		375	0	6	Continued yearly, but not entered in the former tainat zabta, as under :—

150	0	0	Grandson of Hur Joshee bin Gun Joshee as entered in the accounts of the purgunna for A.D. 1756, the copy of which he has.
112	0	0	for lamps and dinner and clothing to Shree Vittoba Dew in the said kusba on the 11th of the months of Ashar and Kartik, the amount in the accounts of the said purgunna for A.D. 1754 (copy of which the said person has) being entered at Rs. 135.
113	0	6	for the lamp and bathing in Shrawun, as under :—
			15 15 0 for Shree Kashee Vishweshur in the said kusba.
			10 5 6 Shree Nursiv.
			15 15 6 Shree Siddeshwur.
			16 12 9 Shree Vittul Dew.
			10 0 0 Shree Shunkur Ling Dhoolkhudey in Burundole purgunna.
			10 0 0 Shree Vittoba Kshetra Pundhurpoor.

10	0	0	Shree Siddeshwur in Lonee, purgunna Hulsungee.
8	0	0	Shreé Sungum Nath, in mojay Nimburgee, purgunna Burundole.
8	0	0	Shree Hunooman, of Rewutgaum in Burundole.
8	0	0	Shree Hunooman in Neembrungee, purgunna Burundole.
113	0	6	

The above is part of the sum of Rs. 115 allowed for monthly bathing and lamp expenses in the zabta of the said purgunna for the year A.D. 1754.

375	0	6
775	0	6
20,601	6	6

Details.

19,906 4 · 0 In the former tainat zabta the nemnook was estimated at Rupees 20,297-4. From this is to be deducted the revenues of mojay Donuz, minus Rs. 391 on account of sirdeshmookhee granted to Shree Sutyabodh Swamee, the balance being as above.

695 2 6 additional, as under :—

622 10 6 Continued yearly, but omitted in the former nemnook.

72 8 0 Received in excess from the villages assessed at the tunkha rate, as under :—

62 10 0 on account of Kowtalee.

9 14 0 Mojay Koopsingee, to Govind Row Babur.

72 8 0

695 2 6

20,601 6 6

The remainder is allowed for the surinjam.

15,725 0 0 The revenues of kusba Rahimutpoor in the talooka of Koragaum, prant Wayee, the estimated amount, including sheree land, being Rs. 16,300, from which is to be deducted as under, viz :— Kusba Rahimutpoor.

300 Itlakee wurshasun granted to Muhiput Row Trimbuck Poorundhuray.

275 Cash and land produce continued yearly, but omitted in the former tainat zabta, as under:—

200 in cash to Appajee Vittojee Manay Silladar.

75 Value of 15 beegas granted to Suntee Bhoslee.

275

The above amount was formerly paid when the said kusba was in the Waee Soobha.

575

The remainder is allowed for the surinjam.

Kusba Ashteh. 24,385 3 3 Kusba Ashteh, &c.:—

1 Kusba Ashteh, prant Meeruj, the whole revenues, including sirdeshmookhee.

1 Mojay Ankulkope, half the revenues, including sirdeshmookhee.

1 Mojay Aitowday, prant Kurrar, the chouthai.

3

In the former tainat zabta the amount of these was entered at Rs. 28,500. From this deduct dumallas, &c. as under:—

600 0 0 on account of 61 beegas 6½ pands in the abovementioned kusba, measured and held by Anund Row Phudturay in the year A.D. 1767.

300 0 0 for 37¼ beegas in the said kusba as measured in the year A.D. 1765 by Ballajee Shamrow in the service of the Muntree.

1,358 3 3 Value of land in the said kusba held by Brahmins all along, as estimated in the year A.D. 1765, as under:—

181 9 6 20 beegas 14½ pands held by Anund Moortee Brumhnalkur.

213	15	3	26 beegas 5½ pands held by Jeew Bhutt Dikshit Ashtehkur.
102	14	9	11¾ beegas held by Nurhur Bhutt Agnihotree Ashtehkur.
42	0	0	6 beegas 18¼ pands held by Ramajee Gossavee Kowtekur.
118	10	6	About 13 beegas and 16¼ pands held by Narayen Bhutt Pooranik Ashtehkur.
80	9	9	9 beegas 3 pands held by Bhuttum Bhutt Gotekhindekur.
70	14	0	8 beegas 2 pands held by Soobhum Bhutt Islampoorkur.
28	14	0	3 beegas and 6 pands held by Mulhar Bhutt bin Khund Bhutt Ashtehkur.
81	11	3	9 beegas 6¾ pands held by Govind Gossavee Meerujkur.
39	14	9	4 beegas 11¼ pands held by Rutnakur Bhutt Ashtehkur.
53	13	0	6 beegas 3 pands held by Govind Bhutt Agnihotree Ashtehkur.
32	14	9	3 beegas 15¼ pands held by Beedum Bhutt Ashtehkur.
34	7	3	3 beegas 18¾ pands held by Bheekum Bhutt Gram Oopadhia Astehkur.
117	12	6	13 beegas 9¼ pands held by Gopal Bhutt Ashtehkur, now in Kolapore.
55	7	3	6 beegas 6¾ pands held by Gopal Bhutt bin Beemacharee Gulgulleekur.
52	8	0	6 beegas held by Buchum Bhutt Bheelowdeekur.
25	0	0	Cash allowance from Ankulkope to Appa Bhutt bin Apun Bhutt Gotekhindeekur.
25	2	6	2 beegas 17½ pands as Joshee's allowance to Kallum Bhutt bin Jeewoo Bhutt Ashtehkur.
1,358	3	3	

Details.

			225 0 0	Amount debited in the tainat zabta of A.D. 1764 on account of the nemnook of the Brahmins generally.
			1,133 3 3	Amount remaining after deducting from Rs. 1,358-3-3, being the extra amount paid from of old to the Brahmins the amount, Rupees 225, debited on account of the nemnook of the Brahmins generally in the tainat of 1764.
			1,358 3 3	
1,706	9	6		on account of lands held by the carcoons from of old for which they hold sunnuds from Nana Sahib, but the nemnooks for which were omitted in the former tainat zabta. They are now continued as under :—
			520 1 9	Kristnajee Junardhun Chitnees in the service of the hoozoor, as under:—
			150 0 0	in cash.
			370 1 9	49 beegas $3\frac{3}{4}$ pands.
			520 1 9	
			230 3 9	26 beegas $6\frac{1}{4}$ pands held by Ramajee Venkutesh.
			132 11 6	60 beegas $11\frac{1}{4}$ pands held by Bajee Gungadhur.
			122 9 0	14 beegas 11 pands held by Dutto Rughoonath.
			122 8 0	14 beegas $10\frac{3}{4}$ pands held by Gopal Tookdew.
			123 6 0	14 beegas 2 pands held by Ballajee Bhaskur.
			59 8 0	6 beegas 16 pands held by Sudasew Bappoojee.
			297 8 0	42 beegas $3\frac{3}{4}$ pands held by the Muyapooree Mutt.

16 8 0 3 beegas $1\frac{1}{4}$ pands held by Natha Tahkoor.

81 9 6 9 beegas $6\frac{1}{2}$ pands held by Noora Naykeen Kulawunteen.

1,706 9 6

150 0 0 Trimbuck Bhutt Putwurdhun Pooranik, inhabitant of Waee, had a Raja's grant in inam of 30 beegas, which, however, for some time was not in his possession. Govind Hurree having seen the said grant-deed granted, in A.D. 1768, 30 adil shahee beegas in the said kusba of such a kind that after 7 years "istawa" the value should amount to Rs. 150 as above.

4,114 12 9

Details.

1,125 0 0 The nemnook of the former tainat amounted to Rs. 1,350. From this deduct the nemnook of Appajee Bheem Row, which was formerly granted but left in abeyance, viz. 225, leaving a balance as above.

2,989 12 9 Extra, as under :—

2,839 12 9 Amount of nemnook continued from of old, but not entered in the previous tainat zabta.

150 0 0 Amount of land granted from A.D. 1768 to Trimbuck Bhutt

Putwurdhun, who formerly held a Raja's grant deed but had not entered on possession.

2,989 12 9

4,114 12 9

The remainder is allowed for the surinjam.

Kuryat of Tasgaum. 22,857 6 0 There are ten villages in the kuryat of Tasgaum, prant Meeruj, the tunkha of which, with the sirdeshmookhee, amounted to hons 10,971¼=Rupees 32,913-12, at Rs. 3 per hon. From this amount deduct dumalla, &c. as under:—

9,813 12 0 Nemnooks according to the previous tainat zabta, as under:—

4,413 12 The whole revenue of mojay Hutnoor granted to Shree Swamee Shunkur Bhartee, amounting to hons 1,471½.

2,400 0 The whole revenues of mojay Poondee granted to Rajishree Muntree, 806 hons, at Rs. 3 each.

3,000 0 Villages as under granted to Rajeshree Pritineedhee:—

500 Mojay Chinchnee
1,100 Mojay Paray.
400 Mojay Mungrool.

2,000

From this amount 1,000 hons, at Rs. 3 per hon, are allowed to the abovementioned person.

9,813 12 0

242 10 0 Estimated amount of nemnooks continued formerly, but omitted in the zabta of A.D. 1764, as under :—

193 2 0 Value of 37 beegas $8\frac{1}{4}$ pands in the said kusba granted to Amrut Row Narayen Jumeenies in the service of Vittul Eshwunt Row Khasnees.

12 8 0 Suyajee Bawa Gossavee, inhabitant of Mungrool receives from the village of Mungrool Rs. 25 for dinners in honour of Shree Pandoorung. As half of the village has been granted to the Pritineedhee, only half of this allowance, viz. Rs. 12-8, is paid now.

25 0 0 for the continuous bathing (Maha Roodra) of Shree Hutkeshwur in the said kusba in Shrawun.

5 0 0 Cash allowance in the month of .Shrawun for bathing Shree Biradsheedh in kusba Owtchekund.

7 0 0 Wurshasun to RoodraBhutt Joshee, inhabitant of Paray.

242 10 . 0

10,056 6 0

The remainder is assigned for the surinjam.

39,958 4 0 Kusba Poontambeh in the sirkar of Sungumnair according to the previous tainat zabta, as under :—

Kusba Poontambeh

49,000 Ain istawa.
1,000 Siwae jumma.

50,000

From this deduct—

8,333 0 Mokassa bab made over to Shahajee Bhoslay, as under :—

The whole mokassa, exclusive of 2 warees held by Rughoonath Row Neelkunt.

The value of one waree, including Rokhey and Rastapoor, held by Kondajee Sirkay.

8,333

273 0 Wurshasuns to Brahmins according to the account of A.D. 1754, as under :—

100 Gopal Acharie.
100 Nagoba Gossavee.
43 Value of sololee khundee of bajree granted to Rajaram Bhutt Oopasnee.
30 Value of 1 barolee khundee of bajree granted to Ram Bhutt Kowray.

273

8,606 0

1,435 12 Continued from formerly, but omitted to be entered in the zabta of 1764, as under :—

800 0 The amount of customs remitted on grain brought by the Brahmins of the said kusba for their families, the amount formerly deducted in the account of the Sungumnair sirkar being Rs. 755.

354 0 Amount to be paid to Rughoonath Gossavee on account of Shree Venktesh, at Rs. 1 per diem.

88 8 Amount payable to Khoom Bhutt Dhurm Adikaree, at 4 annas per diem.

88 8 The following persons at 2 annas each, viz. :—

44 4 Shamjee Gossavee.

44 4 Kucheshwur Bhutt bin Dhon Bhutt Kokum Taneykur.

88 8

14 12 being the amount paid to Khund Bhutt Kowray at 2 pice per diem, the total number being 708 Alumgeeree pice, 48 pice = 1 rupee.

90 0 Amount payable to Kajee Suyud Ajeejoom, at 4 annas per diem.

1,435 12

10,041 12

The remainder to be assigned to the surinjam.

68,957 8 on account of the Jamkhundee purgunna, the amount in the former tainat zabta being estimated at Rs. 82,500, from which are to be deducted the following dumallas, &c., as follows :— Purgunna Jamkhundee

5,500 Dumalla villages given in inam to the Dessaee of the said purgunna, as under :—

4,500 The whole of mojay Konoor.

1,000 Cash payments from mojay Chimmud.

5,500

6,576 0 The whole of mojay Hypergee granted to Neelkunt Row Govind, son of Govind Sewram.

1,249 8 Cash and land granted to the gods and Brahmins as under:—

200 0 Cash allowance Roodru Bhutt for reciting the Poorans and preparing food (nevedya) at the temple of Shree Jambookeshwur.

321 0 Luximee Kantachari to Kunkunwareekur, as under:—

300 Equivalent of 100 hons, at Rs. 3 per hon.

21 15 beegas of land in the said kusba.

321

150 9 Cash allowance to Mahadoo Bhutt Dikshitt Ramteerthkur, inhabitant of Ramteerth.

300 0 Cash allowance to Bhaskur Bhutt Gunpoolaikur.

54 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ chawur in mojay Albal, granted to Shree Suteey bodh Swamee.

125 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ chawur in mojay Kunkunwaree granted to Geerdhur Bhutt Agnihotree, inhabitant of Kolapore.

20 0 2 beegas of garden land in mojay Nawulgee, granted to Bhugwunt Row Jamatdar Sawnoorkur.

27 0 9 taks (=15 beegas) in Mairgoopee, granted to Ramjee Hurree, in the service of Dowlut Row Ghorepuray Gujendragurkur.

21 0 9 taks in mojay Kunkunwaree, granted to Venkut Achari, inhabitant of the said kusba.

31 8 9 taks in mojay Kunkunwaree, granted to Ram Bhutt Ramteerthkur.

1,249 8

217 0 0 Continued from former times, but omitted to be entered in the tainat zabta of 1764, as under:—

144 0 0 Cash allowance to Ramachari Shoorpalkur.

55 0 0 Luximee Kantachari Kunkunwareekur, as under:—

45 0 3 beegas in Kunkunwaree for go-gras (cow's food).

10 0 4 taks in Albal.

55 0

18 0 0 6 taks in mojay Kunkunwaree, granted to Vittul Bhutt Shoorpalkur.

217 0 0

13,542 8 0

Details.

13,325 8 0 The amount of the nemnook of the previous zabta was Rs. 13,512-8. From this is to be deducted the amount of the nemnooks in excess of the usual payments, as under:—

		112 0 0	Difference between the amount now received by Bhaskur Bhutt Gunpoolay, viz. Rs. 300, and that formerly received, viz. Rs. 412.
		75 0 0	Difference between the amount formerly received by Luximee Kentachari, viz. Rs. 375, and that now received, Rs. 300.
		187 0 0	
		217 0 0	Continued formerly, but omitted to be entered in the previous nemnook.
		13,542 8 0	

The remainder is assigned for the surinjam.

Prant Meeruj.	4,77,293 15	0	The kuryats and villages of prant Meeruj as under :—
		226	Villages making up 22 kuryats of the said prant.
		25	Villages, being the kuryats of Ainapoor and Nandray in prant Rybag.
		11	Villages, being the kuryats of Digruz and Manjree in prant Kagul.
		8	Villages, in the Hookeree purgunna.
		2	Villages, viz. mojay Puloos and Peerankowteh in prant Pannalla.
		272	

From these deduct the dumalla and other villages according to the former zabta, as under :—

36 (villages) belonging to the inhabitant of Kolapore, *i.e.* Kolapore Raja, as under :—

35 of Meeruj included in the following kuryts :—

1 Echulkurrunjee.
1 Sheeruttee.
1 Rookree.
1 Oodgao.

4

1 Mojay Shirgoor, kuryat Ainapoor, prant Rybagh, held by Seshew Narayen.

36

42 held by Rajesthi Pritineedhee, as under :—

40 included in kuryats as under :—

1 Khanapoor.
1 Etay.
1 Bhalowny.

3 (Kuryats.)

1 Mojay Banoor Bhoopalgurh.
1 Mojay Rybagh Wadia.

42

10 Kuryats in Tasgaum, as under :—

1 Mojay Poondee, held by the Muntree.
1 Mojay Hutnoor, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, held by Shunkur Achary of Kolapore.
8 The estimated revenues of which are assigned elsewhere to Wamun Row Govind.

10

1 Kusba Ashteh, the estimated revenues of which, including sirdeshmookhee, are elsewhere assigned to Wamun Row Govind.

7 Held by Gopaljee Bhoslay Sherolekur, as under:—

5 villages in the Ashteh kuryat.

1 Mojay Sumdolee, kuryat Sanglee, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, which is assigned to Kurrar.

1 Amnapoor, kuryat Nandray, with the exception of the sirdeshmookhee.

7

2½ held by Rajesthi Muntree, as under:—

1 Mojay Sakhurday, kuryat Ashteh, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, which is assigned to Kurrar.

1 Itkeer, kuryat Ashteh, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, which is assigned to Kurrar.

½ Half of kusba Bheelowdee, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee.

2½

4 Held by Venkut Row Narayen Ghorepuray, as under:—

1 Kusba Bedug, in the said kuryat, granted in the tainats, with the exception of the sirdeshmookhee.

2 Inam villages, including sirdeshmookhee, as under:—

1 Kusba Munerajoorec, in the said kuryat.

1 Mojay Arug, kuryat Bedug.

2

1 Mojay Kurolee, kuryat Desing, in the said prant; the whole village with the deshmookhee.

4

2½ Held by Vittul Eshwunt Row Khasnees, in the service of the hoozoor, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, as under :—

1 Mojay Boodgaum, kusba Sanglee.

1 Mojay Dongursonee, kusba Digruz.

½ Half of mojay Khutaw, kusba Bedug.

2½

½ Half of mojay Khuthaw, kusba Bedug, granted to Kristnajee Wasoodew, in the service of the hoozoor, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee.

2 villages granted to Sivajee Thorat Walwaykur, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee, as under :—

1 Mojay Wussugrey, kuryat Kowtehekund.

1 Mojay Boorlee, kuryat Digruz.

2

1 Mojay Lokoor, in the Ainapoor kuryat, granted as inam to Ballojee Moray, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee.

2 The Esafut villages, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee granted to the Deshpanday of prant Meeruj, as under :—

1 Mojay Pudmale, kuryat Sanglee, granted to Khunderow Nagnath.

1 Mojay Chundoor, kuryat Mhuysal, granted to Ram Row Shamjee.

2

1 The whole of mojay Koodchee, kuryat Mhuysal, granted to Peer Zade Koorchikur.

1 Mojay Dhamnee, kuryat Havelee, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee, granted to Peer Shumna Meer of kusba Meeruj.

2 villages as under granted to Hybut Sing of the Paga under Ballojee Sinday, exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee :—

1 Mojay Naguz, kuryat Dhalgao.

1 Mojay Sipoor, kuryat Ainapoor.

2

1 The whole of mojay Nimnee, kuryat Kowtehekund, including sirdeshmookhee granted to Govind Row Chitnees.

1 The whole of mojay Alsund, kusba Digruz, including sirdeshmookhee granted to Mahadjee Sinday.

1 The whole of Wassumbeh, kusba Kowtehekund, including sirdeshmookhee granted to Dhondo Paday.

1 Kusba Issapoor, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee, granted to Pundit Row.

1 Mojay Kagwad, kusba Mhuysal, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Rughoonath Row Nilkunt Muzumdar in the service of Shahajee Bhoslay.

1 Mojay Goodewaree, kuryat Bedug, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted in inam to Nathajee bin Siwajee Doobul.

9 Dhurmaday and inams as under :—

8 inams as under : —

2 The two undermentioned villages in the kuryat of Sheinhuttee, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Nursew Suruswuttee near Koorundwar :—

1 Mojay Awoorwad.
1 Mojay Guworwad.

2

2 whole villages, including sirdeshmookhee as under granted to Anund Moortee of Brumhnal :—

1 Mojay Beernal, kusba Sanglee.
1 Mojay Toong, kusba Digruz.

2

1 Mojay Edoor, kuryat Joogul, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Shree Veer Bhudra of Edoor.

1 Mojay Hingungaum, kusba Kowteh Mahankal, inclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Ramdass Swamee Suwusthan Purllee.

1 Mojay Jurundee, kuryat Anjnee, inclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Kashee Row Pundit.

1 Mojay Shahapoor, with sirdeshmookhee granted to Shunkur Bhartee Swamee of Kolapore.

— 8

1 Mojay Kowlgeh, kuryat Sawurdeh, including sirdeshmookhee granted in dhurmada to Sundia Bhutt.

— 9

1½ Enjoyed as under by the said Wamun Row Govind for the surinjam. The estimated revenue will be credited hereafter, viz:—

1 Mojay Pulloos, turuf Walway.

½ Half of all Bhelowaree, including sirdeshmookhee.

— 1½

— 131

Remainder.

141 Ain, as under:—

139 as above.

2 on account of Oodajee Chawan, as under:—

1 Mojay 'Oogar, kusba Mhuysel.

1 Mojay Sonee, kuryat Munerajooree.

— 2

— 141

1 Agulgaum, near new Lungar Peth.

— 142

Estimated amount with chur and the whole of Ainapoor, including Sahotra and Nadgowndee.

5,08,002 7 Ain berij, including the customs, Kumawees, Ainapoor, and tho whole of Kowteh Mahankal, exclusive of Koolbab and Hukdar's rights, as under:—

5,02,870 as above.

8,000 Mojay Sonee and Oogar, as calculated.

5,10,870

From this deduct—

1,759 1 The revenues of mojay Puloos had been formerly credited and had been accordingly debited. Amount to be debited was Rs. 11,529-8. Of this, Rs. 9,770-6 were actually debited, leaving the balance to be debited as above.

1,108 8 The kuryat of Tasgaum was formerly held by Trimbuck Row Tookdew. At that time the amount of the sirdeshmookhee was held by Meeruj. It has therefore been accordingly credited. The amount received by the said kusba, including sirdeshmookhee, has been entered elsewhere. The amount of sirdeshmookhee accruing therefore to the said kusba not having been deducted up to the present time, is now deducted.

2,867 9

76,296 8 Chur.

5,84,298 15

From this deduct, in accordance with the previous zabta :—

7,000 Difference between Rs. 37,000 and Rs. 30,000 as under. The total amount of the customs according to the previous contract amounted to Rs. 37,000. From this is to be deducted the amount not realised according to the contract. In the year A.D. 1770 the amount realised was Rs. 22,000. It has been therefore decided that the amount of Rs. 30,000 should be assigned to the surinjam on this account.

7,000 on account of durbar khurch, the amount formerly entered in the accounts being Rs. 11,658-3.

14,000

Balance Rs. 5,70,298-15.

From this deduct dumalla, &c. as under :—

4,398 8 cash allowance to Gopaljee Bhoslay, as under :—

1,387 0 from Meeruj in the kuryat of Havelee, as under :—

97	12	from	mojay	Sawlee.
274	4	,,	,,	Bamnee.
185	0	,,	,,	Taklee.
135	0	,,	,,	Baleywad.
454	4	,,	,,	Neeljee.
267	12	,,	,,	Tannej.
1,387	0			

689 0 from mojay Akus, kusba Shirhuttee.

297 8 from mojay Khutaw, kusba Sanglee.

1,038 8 Kuryat Bheelowdee, as under :—

166 12 from Mojay Takaree.
331 8 from Mojay Doodhondee
540 4 from Mojay Nagral.

1,038 8

187 0 from mojay Anklee, kusba Manjree, prant Kagul.
582 0 from mojay Rajapoor, kusba Nandray.
159 0 from mojay Benapoor, kusba Nandray.
58 8 from mojay Bhudkumbey, kusba Doodgao, prant Hookairee.

4,398 8

689 0 to Koosajee Bhoslay from mojay Akus, kusba Shirhuttee.
6,841 1 to Shiwajee Thorat from villages as under :—
719 0 Mojay Beessor, kusba Sanglee.
2,051 2 Kuryat Kowteh Ekhund, as under :—
1,370 12 Mojay Kolapoor.
207 0 Mojay Mudkoonkee.
218 10 Mojay Nagaonear Nimnee.
254 12 Mojay Sheergaum.

2,051 2

1,275 12 Kuryat Issapoor, as under :—
281 12 Mojay Alteh.
210 0 Mojay Nimb.
258 12 Mojay Shirgao.
445 0 Mojay Nimbluk.
80 4 Mojay Andhulee.

1,275 12

506 13 from kusba Bheelowdee, as under :—
162 0 Mojay Duharee.
274 2 Mojay Tooparee.
70 11 Mojay Ghogao.

506 13

1,558 0 from prant Kagul, as under :—

1,371 Mojay Boregao, kusba Digruz.
181 Mojay Anklee, kusba Manjree.

1.558

445 2 from kuryat Nandray, as under :—

232 14 Mojay Maroley.
43 12 Mojay Hutnolee.
168 8 Mojay Doojgao.

445 2

285 4 from prant Hookairee, as under :—

156 4 Mojay Duputborgao, kusba Sawlej
129 0 Mojay Mungawutee, kusba Joogool

285 4

6,841 1

300 0 Allowance from the revenues of Beedha's waree in mojay Doodhondee, granted in inam to the Brahmins generally of Walwa, as under :—

250 Nemmook according to the previous zabta.
50 In excess allowed to the Brahmins after the royal deed of gifts for the continuance of the said waree obtained by the said Wamun Row Govind and which he in A.D. 1767 agreed to pay.

300

70 11 The fourth part of the mokassa of mojay Ghogao, kusba Bheelowdee, granted to Pundit Row.

728 12 To Anund Row Doobul, from mojay Bambowday, kuryat Bheelowdee.

6,162 12 Chintamon Row Sewdew, as under :—

5,454 8 Half of the tunkha and whole of the sirdeshmookhee of kusba Doodgao, as under :—

4,265 6 According to previous zabta.

1,189 2 Extra chur in the tunkha.

5,454 8

708 4 Nemnook from kusba Nandray in Chinchnee.

6,162 12

210 0 To Ramdass Swamee Suwusthan Purullee from mojay Chikulgotun, kusba Issapoor.

1,636 6 The total amount of inam from mojay Kurnal, kuryat Sanglee, to Ramjee Gossavee and Beedoba Gossavee of Kowteh Ekhund, as under:—

1,636 6 Half of the tunkha, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee, as under :—

1,284 7 According to previous zabta.

351 15 Chur.

1,636 6

The whole sirdeshmookhee has been given to the Muntree. The amount has not been estimated, so it is merely mentioned here.

1,636 6

325 0 Cash allowance to Fukeer Peerzade from half the inam in mojay Dhuwlee, kuryat Havelee.

200 0 Yearly allowance to Bajee Bhutt Baput, son of Hur Bhutt Baput, inhabitant of Kolapore.

700 0 Cash allowance to Mahomed Suyud Kagwadkur, from mojay Maleywad, kuryat Ainapoor, as under :—

300 to the son of Bal Durweshee Mahomed, Suyud Mahomed Hoosain, who were killed in the battle of Panniput.

400 on account of pay and farriery expenses to Shaik Sooltan and Suyud Kassum, who are in the service of the hoozoor.

700

300 0 Sooltanjee Raijadey used to get from mojay Hurolee, kuryat Desing, in cash and grain Rs. 400. The grain, valued at Rs. 100, is now discontinued, so the cash allowance as above only remains.

300 0 Kashee Bheemajee, as under :—

24 3 Value of 17 adil shahee beegas and 1 pand, as under :—

15 0 Jeeraeet, black, 15 beegas.

9 3 Garden land, 2 beegas 1 pand.

24 3

275 13 Cash allowance.

300 0

300 0 Cash allowance to Narro Mulhar.

170 0 Cash allowance to Gopal Kristna.

150 0 Cash allowance to Ramchunder Roodra.

214 11 to Bhaskur Naik Shiddorey, as under :—

150 0 Cash allowance.

64 11 Value of land, in Meeruj. 41 adil shahee beegas 115 pands, as under :—

38 8 Garden land, 7 beegas.

26 3 Jeeraeet, 34 beegas 15 pands.

64 11

214 11

Details.

206 0 Nemnook according to previous zabta.

8 11 Extra on account of chur.

214 11

225 0 Cash allowance to Appajee Anund Row.

700 0 Cash allowance to the paga under Neelkunt Row Thorat from mojay Dorelee.

500 0 Cash allowance to the furrashes in the service of the hoozoor, from mojay Koomteh, kusba Munerajooree.

150 0 Cash allowance to Shahanamtook, from mojay Mungawuttee, kuryat Joogul.

300 0 Cash allowance to Suko Nursee in the service of Nathajee Doobul, from mojay Nagaum.

745 0 Cash allowance to Luximon Row Wamun Bukshee, formerly killadar of Meeruj, from mojay Lingnoor, kuryat Ainapoor.

400 0 Cash allowance to Bhugwand Row bin Raghojee Bhoslay, from mojay Kowteh Peeran, prant Punnalla.

954 8 Half the tunkha, excluding sirdeshmookhee of mojay Bendree, kuryat Nandray, granted to Jeewun Row Sinday, as under:—

835 4 Nemnook according to previous tainat zabta.

119 4 Tunkha in extra chur.

954 8

18,256 8 in the service of the Muntree, as under :—

14,500 0 The sirdeshmookhee and the umuls of the said prant belong to the said person. This estimated amount has been credited. In the former zabta it was specified that Rs. 15,000 of this were to be paid yearly. From this deduct the revenues of mojay Ingly, kusba Ainapoor, which, with the exception of the sirdeshmookhee, is held in inam by Ram Row Vishnoo. The sirdeshmookhee was granted in inam by the Muntree to the said person. The contract therefore for the whole prant is to be given to the Muntree. An arrangement therefore has been approved by the Sirkar to the effect that the person in the service of the Muntree should take 500 mars of land in place of the sirdeshmookhee granted by the Muntree. Deducting therefore 500 mars that this person took, the remaining 14,500 belonged to the Muntree in accordance with the order given in A.D. 1772. The balance then amounts to Rs. 14,500.

3,756 8 Villages, as under :—

2,406 8 Half of mojay Digruz Khoord, prant Kagal, the estimate being made exclusive of sirdeshmookhee.

1,350 0 Half of mojay Doodharee, kuryat Bheelowdee, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee and babtees.

3,756 8

18,256 8

Details.

16,410 6 The nemnooks in the former zabta amounted to Rs. 16,910-6. From this is deducted Rs. 500 for the deshmookhee of Ingly, leaving the balance as above.

1,846 2 on account of extra chur.

18,256 8

2,454 8 Cash inam allowance to Hybut Kessurkur from mojay Sawulwarree, Kuryat Doodhgao, as under: —

2,045 8 Half the revenues, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee.

409 0 The whole of the sirdeshmookhee.

2,454 8

Details.

1,369 14 Nemnook in the former zabta.

1,084 10 on account of extra chur.

2,454 8

1,650 0 Half the revenues and all the babtee tunkha of mojay Doodharee, kuryat Bheelowdee, granted to Sooban Row Thorat, as under :—

507 11 Nemnook in former zabta.

1,142 5 on account of extra chur.

1,650 0

1,742 5 The amount of the revenues of mojay Takaree, kuryat Bheelowdee, granted to Neelkunt Row Thorat. They formerly amounted to Rs. 2,100. From this deduct as under :—

190 15 The sirdeshmookhee assigned to this surinjam.

166 12 Nemnook to Gopaljee Bhoslay.

357 11

The remainder is assigned to the said person as above :—

672 4 former allowance.

1,070 1 Jastee chur.

1,742 5

792 9 Tunkha assessment of 1,050 mars in mojay Dyharee, kusba Bheelowaree, granted to Muhiput Row Pooneykur, minus items as under :—

95 7 Sirdeshmookhee assigned to the surinjam.

162 0 Nemnook to Sewajee Thorat.

257 7

The balance is assigned to the said person.

Details.

480 0 former allowance.

312 9 Jastee chur.

792 9

1,604 8 Estimated revenue of 2 chawurs of land in mojay Doodhandee, kuryat Bheelowaree, granted to Siddojee Row Patunkur, as under :—

1,103 11 former nemnook.

500 13 Jastee chur.

1,604 8

985 7 The whole tunkha, minus the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Kedeh (or Lodeh), kuryat Sawurdeh, granted to Purwut Row Yadow Yekweekur, as under :—

332 11 former nemnook.

552 12 Chur.

985 7

6,908 0 The whole revenues of kusba Sawurdeh in the said kuryat, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee as estimated in A.D. 1765, granted to Wassoodew Anund in the service of the Pritineedhee, as under :—

5,090 0 former nemnook.

1,818 0 Jastee chur.

6,908 0

3,690 15 Vittul Row Eshwunt Khasnees, as under :—

3,572 12. The tunkha assessment, minus the sirdeshmookhee of villages as under in kusba Kowteh Mahankal :—

1,936 6 Mojay Khilegaum.

1,636 6 Mojay Pandeygao.

3,572 12

118 3 Value of 105 beegas and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pands in Kusba Meeruj.

3,690 15

Details.

2,462 4 former nemnook.

1,228 11 Jastee chur.

3,690 15

1,089 9 The whole revenue of mojay Ojur, kusba Issapoor, minus sirdeshmookhee as estimated in A.D. 1767, granted to Rungojee Mohitay, as under :—

995	2	Nemnook according to the zabta.
94	7	Jastee chur.
1,089	9	

175 8 Value of 156 beegas in kusba Meeruj granted to Ramchunder Jeewajee, as under :—

169	8	former nemnook.
6	0	Jastee chur.
175	8	

156 7 Value of 160 adil shahee beegas 5½ pands in kusba Meeruj, granted to Sudashew Chintamon, in the service of Sewajee Vittul, as estimated in A.D. 1767, as under :—

133	0	Nemnook in last zabta.
23	7	Jastee chur.
156	7	

38 8 Value of 7 beegas of land granted to Raghoba Naik, son of Venkajee Naik Kaley, in kusba Meeruj.

15 0 Value of 15 adil shahee beegas in kusba Meeruj, granted to Khundgownda.

28 4 Value of 32 adil shahee beegas 8 pands in kusba Meeruj, granted to Shreenewas Trimmul.

1,357 3 To Mahadajee Kristna, late Furnees of said prant, in the service of the Muntree, as under :—

1,303 8 The revenues of mojay Nimbluk, kuryat Issapoor, including sir-deshmookhee, amounting to Rs. 1,748-8, from which is to be deducted Rs. 445, enjoyed by Sewajee Thorat.

53 11 Value of 34 adil shahee beegas 6½ pands in kusba Meeruj.

1,357 3

Details.

1,257 12 Nemnook in former zabta.

99 7 Jastee chur.

1,357 3

807 8 To Narro Mahadoo Chitnees of prant Meeruj, in service of Govind Row Chitnees, as under :—

744 8 The tunkha assessment of mojay Chikulgotun, kusba Issapoor, amounts to Rs. 1,050, from which deduct as under :—

95 8 Sirdeshmookhee assigned by the Sirkar to the surinjam.

210 0 Nemnook to Ramdass Swamee.

305 0

The remainder as above.

63 0 Value of 64 adil shahee beegas 1¼ pand, in kusba Meeruj, as under :—

45 0 Jeeraeet land, 60 beegas, at 12 annas per beega.

18 0 Garden land, 4 beegas 1½ pand.

63 0

807 8

Details.

511 0 Allowance in former zabta.

296 8 Jastee chur.

807 8

9,057 0 Tunkha assessment of mojay Ingley, kuryat Ainapoor, granted to Ram Row Vishnoo, as under:—

8,233 10 Tunkha of the inam, minus sirdeshmookhee, as under:—

5,919 4 Last allowance.

2,314 6 Chur.

8,233 10

823 6 The sirdeshmookhee has been given by the Muntree to the above person. The Sirkar has agreed to give the same in inam, and accordingly granted a sunnud in the year A.D. 1772.

9,057 0

570 0 Value of beegas of land according to the rod measurement granted in inam to Moro Bullal Putwurdhun, as under :—

50 in kusba Joogul, prant Hookeree.

50 in kusba Kowteh Ekund.

100

492 9 Continued previously but omitted in the previous zabta, as under :—

150 0 Value of 20 beegas of jeeraeet land in mojay Nagral and Doodhondee, kuryat Bheelowree, granted to Khetroojee Kuddum Khismutgar Hoozrey, at Rs. 7½ per beega.

68 12 Allowance and land in mojay Khutao, kuryat Sanglee, to Appajee Jadow Khismutgar, as under :—

25 0 In cash.

43 12 Value of 7 beegas according to the rod measurement, at Rs. 6¼ per beega.

68 12

27 8 Value of 30 adil shahee beegas in the said kusba granted to Bailajee Venktesh Carcoon Silladar, son of Venkut Row Rayajee.

55 9 Dewusthan, as under :—

12 0 To Shree Dundnath for lighting, at Rs. 1 per mensem.

3 4 For clothes at the Dussura to Shree Hunoomunt in the fort.

40 5 Cash allowance for food to Shree Nursew in the fort.

55 9

113 0 To the 22 Brahmins who bathe the gods in the month of Shrawun.

77 12 Khairt as under :—

74 12 To Sumna Meer of kusba Meeruj, for food, &c.

3 0 To the Peer of Kopuwday, for the cloth cover of the tomb.

77 12

492 9

4,645 6 Kusba Manjzey, prant Kagul, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee as estimated in A.D. 1767, granted to Mahadjee Shitoly, as under :—

3,568 0 According to the former zabta.

1,077 6 Jastee chur.

4,645 6

1,370 9 Half of Nogao, near Kowtēb, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee, granted to Shree Birad Sidh of Kowteh Ekund, as under:—

1,040 10 Nemnook according to the previous zabta.

329 15 Jastee chur.

1,370 9

3,750 0 Estimated value, at Rs. 6¼ per beega, of 5 chawurs of land in kusba Sanglee (the land being of the first, second, and third classes) which Govind Hurree obtained from the Sirkar and gave to Wamun Row Govind in A.D. 1768 for agruhar (ceremonies on account of eclipse).

48 0 Cash allowance at Rs. 4 per mensem to Hurree Kessurkur Gossavee of Shree Markundeshwur on the banks of the Kristna, out of the amount realised from the Mahajun and Putkee taxes.

17 8 Value, at Rs. 4-12 per beega, of 10 beegas in kusba Meeruj, recently given in inam to Ram Kristna Shastree of Meeruj. The sunnud for this land was granted in A.D. 1768, on the strength of which the Brahmin holds this land.

93,005 0

Details.

72,927 3 Balance of the nemnook of the former zabta, viz. Rs. 72,898-3, deducting the following:

171 not realised, as under :—

100 Sooltanjee Ray Jadey for grain.

71 Ruyajee Kaley according to the nemnook.

171

500 Deducted from the contract of Rs. 15,000 for the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Ingly, which it was agreed should be given to the Muntree, the amount having been given in inam to Ram Row Vishnoo.

671

Balance as above.

20,777 13 Extra, as under :—

15,566 6 Increased estimate of the dumalla villages. The amount formerly given was Rs. 76,296-8. In this the allowances to the dumalla village officials were left out inadvertently. A clause, however, was entered in the previous zabta to the effect that if, after due investigation, any omission of the kind was discovered, it should be entered as an addition to the total amount of the dumalla charges. According to this clause after investigation the amount as estimated above has been entered.

540 9 Continued formerly, but omitted to be entered as nemnook in the previous zabta, as under :

492	9	As above.
48	0	Huree Kesurshing.
540	9	

3,797 8 Estimated-value of the new inam of 5 chawurs and 10 beegas granted in A.D. 1768, as under :—

3,750	0	Five chawurs in kusba Sanglee granted to Wamun Row Govind.
47	8	Ten beegas granted to Ram Kristna Shastree in kusba Meeruj.
3,797	8	

50 0 Value of land given to the Brahmins collectively of Walwa in addition to the waree of Beedha in mojay Doodhonda, which they hold in inam by a royal grant. The former nemnook was 250 mars of land.

823 6 Estimated value of the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Ingly, kuryat Ainapoor, which Ram Row Vishnoo held in inam exclusive of the sirdeshmookhee. The Muntree bestowed on him the sirdeshmookhee in inam which has been sanctioned by the Sirkar.

20,777 13

93,005 0

The balance remaining for the maintenance of the surinjam amounts to Rs. 4,77,293-15.

Details.

77,206 4 Berij of the surinjams granted to those who are in the service of the said Wamun Row, as under :—

13,975 11 Tunkha of villages, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee granted to Kedarjee Khetroojee Sinday, as under :—

10,871 0 Kusba Mhuysal in the said kusba.

3,104 11 Mojay Mulcewaree, kusba Bedng.

13,975 11

6,195 3 Tunkha, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee of villages held by Yemmajee bin Mahadjee Sinday, as under :—

3,102 15 Mojay Kowteh Gooloond, kusba Sherole.

3,092 4 Mojay Nurowday, kusba Mhuysal.

6,195 3

12,844 2 Revenue, excluding sirdeshmookhee of kusba Desing, granted to Tookajee bin Sumbajee Ghorepuray, the kusba being as under :—

1 The said Kusba.
1 Mojay Alkhoodeh.
1 ,, Shiruttee.
1 ,, Mhysal Khoord.
1 ,, Koomptolee.
1 ,, Kognolee.

6

3,071 8 To Jewajee Sinday, as under :—

2,471 8 Tunkha, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee of Mojay Arwarry, kusba Sawurdey.

600 0 Cash allowance from Mojay Mullungao in kusba Digruz.

3,071 8

5,924 6 Tunkha, excluding sirdeshmookhee of mojay Belokee, kuryat Bedug, held by Janojee Posjee Gaekwar.

5,944 12 Tunkha, excluding sirdeshmookhee of three villages in kuryat Kowteh Mankal, held by Kassiba bin Yessajee Woleykur, as under :—

2,356 3 Mojay Yeerlee.
1,987 5 ,, Alkood.
1,601 4 ,, Kakelay.

5,944 12

2,287 12 Revenue, excluding sirdeshmookhee of mojay Dhoolgao, kuryat Muneyrajooree, granted to Dinkur Row bin Agnojee Doobul.

3,331 15 Revenue of mojay Koomteh, kuryat Muneyrajooree, granted to Yeshwunt Row bin Sabajee Ghatgay.

1,319 13 Tunkha, minus the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Kulumbey, kuryat Havelee Meeruj, granted to Rajnak bin Kalnak.

375 7 Field in mojay Taklee, kuryat Havelee, granted to Sungapa Rajmanay.

2,675 0 To Bhaskur Hurree, as under:—

125 Field and garden land in kusba Meeruj.

2,550 Revenue of mojay Shedsal, kuryat Sheerhuttee, inclusive of sirdeshmookhee.

2,675

13,230 12 Tunkha, exclusive of sirdeshmookhee, granted to Oodajee bin Maljee Chowan, as under :—

11,412 14 Kusba Digruz, prant Kagul.

1,817 14 Half of mojay Kurnal, kuryat Sanglee.

13,230 12

5,147 6 Nemnook to Anund Row Sinday in mojay Mulungaum.

882 8 Nemnook field and garden land in mojay Kaipwar (or Lonewar), kusba Bedug, granted to Hunmunt Row Sawunt.

77,206 4

4,00,087 11 As above.

4,77,293 15

Purgunna Balapoor. 1,22,573 14 The revenue of the purgunna of large Balapoor in the Carnatic, including custom duties, amounted to Hons 54,369-2-6. From this deduct the villages and hamlets held by inamdars and others as before, as under :—

2,690 10 9 The revenue of 97 villages and hamlets and a tank in the talooka of Sreerungaputam (Seringapatam) held by Hyder Naik.

440 0 0 Two villages held by Dad Naik.

7,409 0 0 Fifty-one villages and hamlets held by Moorar Row Ghorepuray.

1,250 0 0 Seventeen villages of those of the value of Rs. 5,000, given to Nagojee Shreeniwas Vakeel of Morar Row Ghorepuray in the year 1767.

455 0 0 Two villages granted to Meer Ahmed.

1,524 0 1 Inams to the Jumeedar, as under:—

679 8 4 Five villages granted to Kristna Row Abbajee Deshmook.

306 8 0 Villages granted to Shamjee Venkut Row Sirdeshpanday.

168 8 0 Four villages granted to Bhugwunt Row Konega.

107 0 0 One village granted to Gunesh Sham Row Nadgownda.

56 2 0 One village granted to Venkut Yasnat Koolkurnee.

11 0 0 One village granted to Shesappa Deshkoolkurnee.

70 0 0 One village granted to Nujia Deshkoolkurnee.

125	0	0	Three villages granted to Venkut Row Narayen Deshkoolkurnee.
1,524	0	1	
2,251	0	0	Thirty-three villages granted to Gods, Brahmins, Fukeers, Jungums, &c.
16,020	0	3	

The balance remaining is 38,349 hons, at Rs. 3-5 per hon, equivalent to Rs. 1,27,021. Add to this 196½ hons, equivalent, at Rs. 3-5 per hon, to Rs. 650-14, and the grand total amounts to Rs. 1,27,671-14.

From this deduct dumallas, &c. held from of old and those granted anew in 1767 by the Government, and which were omitted to be entered when the said purgunna was assigned in surinjam in 1768, as under :—

251 7 The revenue of the whole of mojay Pootun Hullee, the kumal being 46-3 hons, and the calculated amount according to the sunnud dated Chunder 21, Mohurrum A.D. 1768, which directs that a village be made over of the value of Rs. 250.

1,200 0 Abas Koolee Khan used to receive for his family, &c. a monthly salary of 30 hons, amounting to 360 per annum, equivalent, at Rs. 3-5 per hon, to the above amount. In the year 1766 a sunnud was given to Muhimajee Sinday, dated Chunder 23, Jilkad, directing that the amount was to be paid regularly so long as the said family lived in the said kusba.

56 5 Mojay Hunoor, in the Suwusthan Bednore granted in inam, in 1767, to Gungadhur Bhartee Swamee. Its kumal tunkha amounted to hons as under :—

300 Ain.
17 on account of the tank.

317

Of this amount 300 hons have been already deducted among the dumallas. There remain therefore 17 hons, at Rs. 3-5 per hon.

331 4 In the said kusba there are about 300 houses of learned Brahmins. They were exempt from duty on the grain brought for the support of their families, and a sunnud to this effect was granted dated Chunder 21, Mohurrum, A.D. 1768. The amount thus remitted is estimated at 100 hons, equivalent, at Rs. 3-5, to the above amount.

83 0 Amount granted to Adi Narayen in the said kusba for Nevedy and Nandadip, according to the sunnud dated Chunder 21, Mohurrum, A.D. 1768, as under:—

71 0 Value of the articles in kind specified in the sunnud as under:—

48 8 as under:—

40 0 Fine rice according to the sololee measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ pylees per mensem = $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per annum, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ pylees per rupee, amounting to the above.

4 0 One pylee per mensem of daltooree = 1 maund per annum, which at 4 pylees per rupee = to the above amount.

4 8 One seer ghee per mensem = 12 seers per annum, which at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee = the above amount.

48 8

22 8 Seven and a half pukha seers of oil per mensem for Nandadip, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ maunds per annum, at 4 seers per rupee = to the above amount.

71 0

12 0 Duksina, at 6 pies per diem = 1 rupee per mensem, which in a year amounts to the above sum.

83 0

,176 0 Fixed grants as under :—

39 12 The kumal tunkha of mojay Durremal, now belonging to Summut Bednore, granted in inam to Eteemshah Fukeer, 12 hons, equivalent, at Rs. 3-5-0, to the above amount.

2,660 0 Daily payments as under :—

1,050 0 Twenty dewusthans, at 26-2½ hons per mensem = 315 hons per annum, equivalent, at Rs. 3-5, to the above amount.

1,610 0 Thirty-three Brahmins, at 2½ hons per mensem = 483 hons per annum, equivalent to the above amount.

2,660 0

254 3 Yearly allowance as under :—

30 0 0 For the performance of Vyah-pooja in the months of Kartik, Magh, and Waishak at the full-moon :—

8 5 0 To Brahmins for Shrawunee, as under :—

5 0 To the Brahmins of said kusba.

3 5 Do. do. of Hussoor.

8 5

88	5	0	For the dewusthan of the kusba and the adjoining villages for the abhshuk in Shrawun.
35	3	9	For the abhshuk (bathing) in shiwratru and nevedy (feeding) in kartik at the full-moon of Shree Swuyambheshwur of the said kusba.
10	0	0	on account of present at the Dussara holidays to three masters of schools to which the boys of the town go.
79	0	0	to Shree Venoo Gopal, of the said kusba, for the celebration of Gokool Ashtumee.
3	5	3	for the celebration of Nursinh Juyuntee at the house of Vegh Bhutt.
254	3	0	

222 1 Khairat, as under:—

100	0	Rozidars to two fukeers of kusba Hussoor, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hons per mensem = 30 hons per annum.
7	0	To the kazee of the mosque of the said kusba for the Eed.
115	1	Part of the amount formerly paid to Assoor Khan on the occasion of the Mohurrum.
222	1	

3,176 0

5,098 0

The rest is assigned for the surinjam.

10,82,654	12	3	Gross revenue of the mahals in the Carnatic Prant, including loss, as under:—	
63,985	12	0	Purgunna Yadwar.	
43,675	12	0	Purgunna Shahpoor. The revenue of this purgunna was formerly Rs. 44,594-4. From this deduct Rupees 918-8-0, as in the former zabta, being the estimated revenue of mojay Modgey, which has been granted to Mahadajee Bullal, son of Ballajee Dew Row, for his salary, leaving balance as above.	
12,027	15	0	Purgunna Anwul.	
17,514	2	0	Kusba Ingulhullee.	
1,46,874	4	0	Purgunna Moolgoond.	
1,40,000	0	0	Suwusthan Kittoor.	
55,139	9	0	Purgunna Hurreehur and thanna Holul and Wurguttray together.	
49,628	5	0	Purgunna Turrus.	
1,80,667	7	0	Purgunna Koondgole, together with Sawusee.	
1,19,437	8	0	Purgunna Rayur Hooblee, together with the wuttuns of the Killadar and Nadgownda.	
3,279	10	0	Suwusthan Bemeekuttee.	
1,21,753	1	0	Talooka Vittul Vishram. The revenue of this was formerly Rs. 1,34,525-1. From this deduct as under:—	
			10,000 The revenue of turruf Kudolee, brought to account under the head of Shahpoor.	

2,772	The revenue of Venkutapoor, purgunna Yadwar. This village was formerly established by Luximon Konair Row having taken the lands of three villages in the said prant. Its revenue was included in that of Yadwar; therefore at the time of making over the above three villages to Vittul Vishram for the surinjam of the fort the revenue of Venkutapoor should have been deducted. This, however, was not done,and the gross revenue was assigned to Vittul Vishram. Afterwards. when giving the surinjam, the revenue of the said village should have been deducted from the berij of purgunna Yadwar or talooka Vittul Vishram. This, however, was not done, and the amount therefore has been twice credited.
12,772	

61,967 15 0 Kusba Behuttee.

19,936 7 0 Sirdeshkut of Mamle. The amount of this was formerly Rs. 25,561-7. From this deduct the revenue of mojay Surwuday, which has been included in purgunna Hooblee, and also in the berij of the said Mamle, amounting to Rs. 5,625, leaving balance as above.

2,47,455 0 0 Purgunna Luximeshwur. The tunkha of the villages and hamlets (127 in all) amounted to Rs. 2,59,529-8. From this deduct 9 villages and hamlets as under:—

5,390 10 Held by Khangonda Dessaee of the said purgunna 3 villages as under:—

1 Mojay Bamgee.
1 Mojay Goomgole.
1 Mojay Mulkarjoonpoor.

3

1 Hamlet of Chakunkeer.

4

The revenue of these as above.

1,125 0 Mojay Chickwarwuttee, held by Dowlut Row Ghorepuray.

1,125 0 Mojay Vittulpoor, held by Bistupaya Swamee Sungapoorkur.

		2,031	4 Mojay Sukleepoor, held by Geerdhur Row Dewan, in service of the Savanoorkur.
		2,402	10 Mojay Budnee and Mujre Mahadapoor, held by Yeshwunt Row Muhipajee.
		12,074	8
12,83,342	11	0	

There remain 118 villages and hamlets the revenue of which is as above.

From this amount deductions have to be made. The berij of the mahals was made over according to the jummabundee of Luximon Konhair. The estimated revenue, however, does not agree with this, and there is a considerable deficiency. For this reason, in consequence of the former discussion on the matter, the amount of Rs. 1,30,000 on account of the deficiency has been sanctioned; this leaves a balance of Rs. 11,53,342-11. From this deduct the amount of dumalla and wurshasuns, &c. according to the separate detailed list as under:—

5,170	2	3	Purgunna Yadwar.
1,035	4	0	Purgunna Shahpoor.
951	0	0	Purgunna Anwul.
2,516	0	0	Kusba Ingulhullee.
10,320	11	0	Purgunna Moolgoond.
2,955	0	0	Suwusthan Kittoor.
3,725	15	6	Purgunna Hurreehur, and thanna Holal together.
2,231	9	9	Purgunna Turrus.
4,069	6	9	Purgunna Koondgole.
11,837	14	6	Purgunna Rayur Hooblee.
8,871	8	0	Talooka Vittul Vishram.
995	6	0	Kusba Behuttee.
2,039	11	0	The Sirdeshkut of the Mamle.
13,968	2	0	Purgunna Luximeshwur.
70,687	14	9	

Details.

63,467 5 3 The nemnooks in the previous zabta amounted to Rs. 97,764-4. From this deduct as under:—

17,551 15 0 Purgunna Buswaputtun and Nundgao, where our rule has not been established.

2,772 0 0 The revenue of Venkutapoor, talooka Vittul Vishram. Its revenue had been included in the berij of purgunna Yadwar and the said talooka. It was then twice entered under the head dumalla in the berij.

13,972 15 9 Deducted on investigation as under:—

710	6	0	Purgunna Shahpoor.
679	5	0	Do. Moolgoond.
1,510	13	3	Do. Koondgole.
3,162	1	6	Do. Rayur Hooblee.
1,878	8	0	Do. Talooka Vitttul Vishram.
6,031	14	0	Do. Luximeshwur.
13,972	15	9	

34,296 14 9

Leaving a balance as above.

7,220 9 6 extra, continued always on estimate and on sunnuds, as under:—

1,460	2	3	Purgunna Yadwar.
951	0	0	Purgunna Anwul.
266	4	0	Kusba Ingulhullee.
2,955	0	0	Suwusthan Kittoor.
1,053	1	9	Purgunna Turrus.
495	6	0	Kusba Behuttee.
39	11	0	Sirdeshkut of the Mamle.
4	8	0	Purgunna Hurreehur.
7,220	9	6	

70,687 14 9

The remainder is assigned to the surinjam.

Purgunna Terdul. 92,401 5 0 Purgunna Terdul as estimated during the administration of Venkut Row Narayen in A.D. 1767, as under:—

94,222 4 Ain jumma as under:—

89,430 8 Fixed.

4,791 12 For one year.

94,222 4

10,586 3 Siwaee jumma.

10,744 2 Kumavis jumma for one year.

9,575 0 Nuzzur to be taken from the jemaidars every third year.

1,25,127 9

From this deduct—

6,350 0 Two-thirds of the jemaidars' nuzzur, one-third having been realised.

15,568 8 Sequestrations, deficiency, and kumavis for one year.

21,918 8

1,03,009 1 Remainder net balance, viz:—

92,017 14 Ain Sirkar, as under:—

80,253 1 Ain jumma.

8,443 7 Siwaee jumma.

321 6 Kumavis jumma.

3,000 0 Annual instalment of the jamaidars' triennal nuzzur, which amounts to Rs. 8,900.

92,017 14

11,191 3 Durbar khurch and secret service, as under:—

9,177 7 from the villages.

1,478 12 Mohuturpha.

535 0 on account of the Jemaidars, as under:—

310 yearly.

225 to be taken every three years, the amount then being Rs. 675.

535

11,191 3

1,03,209 1

4,000 0 as below:—

2,000 Fines according to the yearly agreement.

2,000 as above.

4,000

1,07,209 1

From this deduct dumalla, &c.—

4,360 0 The whole of mojay Khemlapoor, granted to Narro Nursee Lailay.

1,153 0 The whole of mojay Khundhal, granted to Nimbajee Jumdure in the service of the paga of Appajee Paygooday.

1,000 0 Nemnook in mojay Siddapoor, granted to Dadoo Appajee, in the service of Poorundhuray.

4,000 0 The whole of Suptsagur, granted to Khunderow Durekur, as under:—

3,307 Ain.

693 as above.

4,000

3,000 0 Cash from mojay Ingulgaum to Dowlut Row Ghorepuray.

794 0 Wurshasun, as under:—

760 Half the nemnook agreed to be given to Shree Swamee from mojay Moodulgee.

24 Cash to Mahadoo Bhutt Agnihotree of the said kusba.

10 Ballum Bhutt Dongury Saturkur.

794

162 5 for the establishment of powuyees where there is no water on the road, as under:—

94 5 Powuyee on the road to Hurrogeeree in the said kusba.

68 0 Mojay Koleegood.

162 5

100 0 Assigned by Venkut Row Narayen as wurshasun in lieu of durbar khurch to Vishnoo Bhutt bin Luximon Bhutt Dewusthuley, inhabitant of Kharai Patun, A.D. 1769, at Kupput Sungum, on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun.

238 7 Dewusthan, as under:—

31 10 for the bathing of Prubhoo Swamee in the said kusba in the month of Shrawun.

55 4 for food to Kasheeling in mojay Suptsagur.

56 4 to Shree Sidhraj in the said kusba.

1 8 to Shree Luximee in the said kusba.

18 5 to Mulleekarjoon do. do.

13 0 to Mulleshwur do. do.

9 1 to Hunoomunt do. for the ceremony of Ramnawmee.

53 7 to Gram Deo in the said kusba for the bathing in Shrawun.

238 7

14,807 12

Details.

13,613 0 Former nemnook, &c. as under:—

13,513 Nemnooks included in the surinjam given in A.D. 1765.

100 Assigned by Narayen Row Venkutesh in lieu of durbar khurch as wurshasun to Vishnoo Bhutt Dewusthullee. The sunnud was given in A.D. 1769 on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun.

13,613

1,194 12 Extra assessment on the purgunna continued yearly. In the sunnud of A.D. 1768 there was a clause to the effect that, as the extra assessment was entered on estimate when the regular accounts were examined, the yearly dhurmada and wurshasun should be deducted.

14,807 12

The remainder is assigned to the surinjam.

Purgunna Maindergee

37,137 0 Tunkha of purgunna Maindergee, the amount being Rs. 53,739, from which are to be deducted mokassa and dumalla, as under :—

The whole of mojay Berotee (1 village) granted to Rughoonath Row Nilkunt Moojumdar in the service of Shahjee Bhoslay.

Mokassa assigned to Sooltanjee Bargur in the service of Shahjee Bhoslay.

Babtees assigned to Rajeshree Punt Pritineedhee.

Sohotra assigned to Rajeshree Suchew.

16,600 0

The remainder is assigned for the surinjam.

Purgunna Gulgullee.

19,200 0 Purgunna Gulgullee. The tunkha amounts to Rs. 19,400, from which is to be deducted the amount of Rs. 200 paid yearly to Balachari of the said kusba, who received a grant for the same in A.D. 1767.

Tribute of Shorapoor

30,000 0 To be paid from whatever tribute may be realised by the Sirkar from Suwusthan Shorapoor.

41,070 13 Phootgaum, as under:— Phootgaum or outlying villages.

4,049 10 In prant Poona, as under:—

930 6 The tunkha with sir-deshmookhee, but excluding mokassa, of mojay Bhurut-gaum, talooka Pat-tus.

356 12 The tunkha with sir-deshmookhee, and excluding mokassa, of mojay Bullaree (or Bukoree), talooka Sandus, granted to Shree Ramchunder of Poona.

462 8 Amount of mokassa bab in mojay Mul-lun, talooka Patus, as before.

1,100 0 The tunkha, with sir-deshmookhee of mo-jay Mosee, talooka Havelee, amounts to Rs. 1,567-8. From this deduct Rs. 200, the amount of the nemnook of Ramjee Mania Jamdar in the service of Shahjee Bhoslay. The re-mainder, Rupees 1,367-8, is assigned to the said Wamun Row. The estimate is entered according

to that in the previous zabta, viz. Rs. 1,200. From this deduct Rs. 100, the yearly nemnook to Naroo Konhair Ekbotey.

1,200 0 Mojay Janveej, talooka Patus, was given in the year A.D. 1768 in lieu of Pargao, which had previously been taken by the Sirkar, and it was agreed that its estimated revenue should be assigned for the surinjam. The soobha has no records relating to the said village. It is understood that the revenue will amount to about Rs. 1,200, which amount is accordingly entered.

4,049 10

5,379 0 Amount of tunkha, excluding sirdeshmookhee of villages in purgunna Parnair, as under:—

2,564 0 Mojay Dhewulpooree.

2,721 0 Mojay Vittulpooree.

5,285 0

The revenues of the 2 villages are entered in the previous zabta.

1,634 15 Mojay Dewurashteh, kuryat Wangee. The revenue entered in the previous tainat zabta amounts to Rs. 2,000. From this deduct the nemnook of inam land to Ram Bhutt bin Kristna Bhutt Chiploonkur, inhabitant of Sungum Mahawuley, which was omitted to be deducted before, as under :—

244 11 Value of 94 beegas 19 pands of 1st class black soil, at Rs. 7 per beega.

102 1 Value of 20 beegas $8\frac{1}{4}$ pands of 2nd class soil, at Rs. 5 per beega.

18 5 Value of 5 beegas 1 pand of 3rd class soil, at Rs. 3-10 per beega.

365 1

The remainder is assigned to the surinjam.

2,000 0 Tunkha of mojay Julkey, purgunna Nowsay, as under :—

1,095 1 Ain.

136 14 Sirdeshmookhee, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1,231 15

The berij in the former zabta was entered exclusive of mokassa. According to this a grant has been made to Govind Diksit Kaigaumkur, inhabitant of Kaigaum.

1,493 0 The tunkha of mojay Bhookoom, kuryat Mawul, as under :—

1,079 9 Ain.

107 7 Sirdeshmookhee, at Rs. 10 per cent.

1,187 0

The amount is entered in accordance with the previous tainat zabta.

1,500 0 from purgunna Patopay, as under :—

1 The whole of mojay Shingnapoor.

2 Half villages as under :—

1 Mojay Godeygaum.

1 Mojay Kaslee.

2

3

The whole amount as entered in the previous zabta.

1,575 0 From talooka Nairlee, as under :—

1,075 Villages from talooka Wuzay, as under :—

800 Mojay Borwaee.

275 Mojay Khoodeh. This village has been granted in inam to Luximon Hurree, but it is to be entered in the surinjam.

1,075

500 Shetsunda, as under :—

300 to Gungadhur Bapoojee Furnees in mojay Waodul, talooka Wunkhul.

200 Luximon Hurree, from mojay Wudwulee, talooka Wuzey.

500

1,575

150 0 Shetsunud to Khundojee Phuratay, in mojay Madogun, purgunna Khurdeh.

11,997 4 Estimated revenue of mojay Pulloos, turuf Walway, for A.D. 1767 according to the memorandum of the kusbedar, as under:—

10,900 5 The land assessment amounts to Rs. 12,110-12-9, from which deduct as under :—

653 8 0 Hukdars.

556 15 9 Miscellaneous expenses.

1,210 7 9

The remainder as above.

372 11 Third of the inams of the Patels Koolkurnees.

351 0 *Mohuturupha.

500 0 Customs duty.

12,124 0

From this deduct the value of land given by Chintamon Row Sewdew. There is no record of the grant in the duftur, but it has been continued for a long time as a grant to Brahmins and Gods, as under:—

65 8 Value of 13 beegas assigned to Shree Bhuwanee of Awoond, held by Bappoo Bhutt Awoondkur.

49 4 Value of 11 beegas assigned to Bhugwunt Bhutt Doodgaumkur.

12 0 Value of 1 beega 18 pands, held by Duttoba Gossavee.

126 12

The remainder is assigned for the suriniam.

1,767 0 from purgunna Kaseegao, as under :—

1 Mojay Taklee.

1 Mojay Gopalpoor.

2

The gross revenue according to the former zabta was Rs. 2,131. From this deduct fields, inams, &c., as under :—

125 0 Value of 132½ beegas in mojay Taklee, held by Dhondo Mulhar Poorundhuray.

239 0 from mojay Gopalpoor, as under :—

25 0 Value of 30 beegas held by Shiwram Rughoonath Limuye.

12 8 Value of 15 beegas, held by the son of Gungadhur Bhutt Burway Pundhurpoorkur.

12 8 Value of 15 beegas, held by Kristna Bhutt Benaree Pundhurpoorkur.

25 0 Value of 30 beegas, held by Ramchunder Kristna Pundhurpoorkur.

8 6 Value of 10 beegas, held by Naro Appajee.

16 12 Value of 20 beegas, held by Ramchunder Gunesh.

12 0 Value of 14 beegas, held by Anund Row Ram in the service of Holkur.

1 0 Value of 7 beegas held by Gungadhur Eshwunt in the service of Holkur.

4	2	Value of 5 beegas, held by Konhair Trimbuck Ekbotey's son Naro Konhair.
16	12	Value of 20 beegas, held by Narayen Bhutt Anweleekur.
50	0	Value of 60 beegas, held by Pursheram Ramchunder.
50	0	Value of 60 beegas, held by Govind Naik Angul Sowkar.
239	0	
364	0	

The remainder is assigned for the surinjam.

8,000 0 0 Kusba Belowree, prant Meeruj. The cultivated land amounts to 29 chawurs, 2 beegas, and 16½ pands. From this deduct land assigned for village service, &c., as under :—

56½	beegas dewusthan.
159½	beegas given to Brahmins.
83½	beegas given Bulootay.
33	beegas given to Gossavee Manbhawoo Surwadey and Rawool.
2	chawurs 91½ beegas.

There remain 26 chawurs, 31 beegas, and 6½ pands. The estimated revenue in A.D. 1768, not deducting village expenses, amounted to Rs. 22,263-13-6. From this deduct on account of miscellaneous expenses, hukdars, inamdars, &c. Rs. 6,779-4. There then remain Rs. 15,484-9-6, from which are to be deducted Rs. 7,742-4-9 on account of half the village being in the possession of the Muntree; the remaining half amounts to Rs. 7,742-4-9. The estimated revenue as entered in the previous zabta is now entered in addition to half the koorun in the said kusba.

1,525 0 0 Mojay Retray of Hawnlay, prant Kurrar.

41,070 13 0

7,391 12 3 The berji of purgunna Terdul, together with dumalla, was entered in A.D. 1768 as Rupees 1,21,997-8. Of this in A.D. 1767 there was entered, after deducting in the estimate the eksalee and including Rs. 4,000 under that head generally, Rs. 1,07,209-1 as the berij. The sum of Rupees 14,778-7 on account of eksalee was not entered. Of this it has been decided that the abovementioned amount (Rs. 7,391-12-3) should be entered.

1,75,000 0 0 The tunkha of the mahals of talooka Adwanee in the year A.D. 1768 was assigned according to the accounts as being Rs. 4,91,527-8. The mahals were as follows:—

1,08,750	0	Purgunna Kothal.
1,68,750	0	Purgunna Bunnoo.
1,08,375	0	Purgunna Rewudkoonda.
1,05,652	8	Purgunna Sidnore.
4,91,527	8	

24,27,775 0 0

In these mahals, however, the Government rule has not been established. The amount abovementioned is the tribute paid by Bussalut Jung.

From this deduct—

11,518 14 0 The mokassa bab was assigned to the Rajmundul Kurweer, and a behera for the amount of the mokassa was given in the year 1758. From this the nemnooks, which were given in the tainat zabta of Wamun Row, were continued accordingly, and those which were not given were not continued. It has been determined that they should be continued from the current year.

When the behera of the mokassa was given the districts were held by Govind Hurree and Luximon Konhair in kumavis. The total of the mokassa of those mahals was included in the behera, the amount, together with the revenue of mojay Darowray, being as under :—

14,576	6	from the mahals administered by Govind Hurree.
18,424	13	from those administered by Luximon Konehair.
615	0	Mojay Darowray.
33,616	3	

From this deduct—

6,551	14	Deducted on account of the villages being now in the immediate possession of the Savanoorkur, as under :—
4,618	12	During the administration of Luximon Konehair the villages of the Savanoorkur were under attachment. The whole amount of the mokassa berij was included in the behera. It is now enjoyed, however, direct, and therefore deducted as under :—
950	0	Mojay Kolwar.
1,387	8	Mojay Sool.
1,931	4	Mojay Huchal.
350	0	Mojay Bunnoor.
4,618	12	

1,933 2 The village of Hullial in the purgunna of Hooblee was formerly held by Govind Hurree when he held several mahals in kumavis. The village was then in the possession of the Sirkar. The berij of it was therefore included in the behera of the mokassa. The village is now in the possession of the Savanoorkur, who draws its revenues direct, so the above amount is deducted.

6,551 14

15,545 7 from the surinjam as under:—

9,119 3 Nemnooks assigned by name in the zabta of dumalla nemnooks in the Carnatic, as under:—

3,875 10 from purgunna Moolgoond.
115 0 from kusba Behuttee.
3,673 9 from purgunna Rayur Hooblee.
150 0 from purgunna Turrus.
1,305 0 from the Sirdeshkut.

9,119 3

5,236 4 Amount directly paid as under:—

4,425 0 from the Hooblee purgunna, as under:—

4,200 from old Hooblee.
225 from Baleygullee.

4,425

The above has been written on the information of the said Wamun Row. If on inquiry it turns out less, the deficiency is to be made up. If it turns out larger, the amount is to be entered in the items of Rs. 11,518-14.

811 4 on account of villages in the purgunna Moolgoond, held by the jemaidar as under :—

586 4 from the inam villages of the Dessaee.

225 0 from mojay Bhendowday.

811 4

5,236 4

1,190 0 to be paid by Wamun Row, when realised from suwusthan Kittoor.

15,545 7.

22,097 5

Balance not assigned in nemnook :—

10,903 14 as above.

615 0 to be given in lieu of mojay Darowray, held by Wamun Row Govind.

11,518 14

400 0 on account of inam lands given from the current year, as under :—

200 0 Land of this value in Gopalpoor, purgunna Kasheegao, given to Pursheram Ramchunder.

200 0 Land of this value in kusba Meeruj of the same purgunna given to Moro Bullal.

400 0

11,918 14

The remaining amount of the surinjam is Rupees (24,15,856-2), twenty-four lakhs, fifteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-six, annas two. The amount required to make up the grand total of the surinjam, viz. Rs. 1,42,243-14, will be assigned when the mahals of the Adwanee talooka are released.

Additional Articles.

The Rajmundulkur putkas of Kurweerkur's mokassa had assigned to them the nemnook of the amount of the mokassa. Part of the amount was not continued, but it was agreed that it should be continued from the current year, and the amount was accordingly deducted in the berij of the surinjam. You must continue it accordingly. A sum in lieu of it is to be given to you. You then must inquire into the villages, lands, itlak, with the Jumaidars' (allowances) that have been deducted in the mahals belonging to your surinjam. If on inquiry they appear to be doubtful, you should bring the matter to the notice of the hoozoor. If the Sirkar does not please to continue them, the amount will be made over to you. If there remains a deficiency, it will be made up from the Adwanee talooka. The amount of the surinjam is to be continued for ever according to the nemnooks.

An extra tainat amounting to Rs. 10,000 has been assigned to Pursheram Ramchunder in the current year. A sum of money is wanted for the support of this. So the tunkha of mojay Oomruz, purgunna Burundole, has been granted as under: —

11,250	0	Ain tunkha.
1,406	4	Sirdeshmookee, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
12,656	4	

This is not the kumal estimated revenue of the village. Therefore when the berij has been fixed after the village accounts have been investigated and the details learned, the said Pursheram, it has been determined, shall get the jagheer rights (jaghercha umul). The swuraj rights are to remain with those who hold them. No complaint is to be given rise to. Whatever the amount of the jagheeree of the said village may be, it is to be deducted on account of the ten thousand.

If on deducting it more is required to make up the amount, it will be paid in surinjam.

The holders of dhurmada, wurshasun, inam, and dumalla, &c. in the districts belonging to the surinjam are to be continued in their rights according to their nemnooks. No complaints from any one should be allowed to rise. In doubtful cases representation is to be made to the Sirkar. *In the event of any excess being available (kusur), troops to the amount to be maintained.

Our rule has not been established in the purgunnas of Sidnore, Rewurkoonda, Kotal, and Bunnoo, and you therefore receive from Bussalut Jung 1¾ lakhs as tribute. The amount has been entered in the surinjam accordingly. On our rule being established in these districts, after deducting the amount remaining to be paid on account of your surinjam, and the nemnook of the sebundee as determined by the Sirkar on investigation (according to the custom of the surinjam, 16 per cent. being deducted); the allowance on account of extra sebundee; and the dumalla villages, lands, &c. according to the Sirkar's nemnook—deducting all these, compensation for the amount remaining due to the Sirkar is to be taken from the above mahals. If it so happens that our rule is not established, the 1¾ lakhs realised in cash and any other cash payments received to make up deficiency are not liable to be charged for sebundee, but 16 per cent., according to the custom of the surinjam, is to be received from the Sirkar on this account. If our rule is established, it is not to be received from the Sirkar.

An agreement has been made to give Rugoonath Row Nilkunt an inam village of the kumal akar of Rs. 1,000. Assign the nemnook to him from the surinjam, and the inam grants will be given accordingly. A sum in lieu of the above will be paid to the surinjam, and an allowance (nemnook) made.

In kusba Ashteh from of old allowances used to be held by persons serving with the hoozoor. From the time they were assigned to the surinjam these lands have been held free and made no payments towards the tainat. The agreement for these nemnooks from the current year is as under:—

*The translator is not quite certain about the correctness of the rendering of this passage.

200 Bajee Gungadhur.
200 Duttoo Rugoonath.
200 Gopal Tookdew.
100 Ballajee Bhaskur.
75 Junardhun Sewdew.

775

The amount has been assigned as before, and from this date payments are to be made accordingly after exacting service from them in the putuk. A sum is to be given to make up the surinjam, in which compensation for this will be included. Some of the lands have been continued, as before, and some not. They are to be continued as hitherto, and service to be exacted. A sum in compensation will be paid to the surinjam.

The nemnook as above contains 6 clauses. There has thus been given more than the usual amount of the surinjam for the service and personal surinjam and for sebundee. Altogether there have been assigned twenty-five lakhs, fifty-eight thousand, one hundred rupees per annum, for which mahals, villages, and tribute from suwusthans have been assigned. Deducting from this dumallas, inam villages, and lands, dhurmada, &c., the net amount of the surinjam is twenty-four lakhs, fifteen thousand, eight hundred, and fifty-six rupees, two annas. There remain due one lakh, forty-two thousand, two hundred, and forty-three rupees, fourteen annas. There are six articles. The tainat zabta has been given accordingly.

Chundru, 26 Rubilawul. *By order.*

(True translation)
EDWARD W. WEST,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore and S. M. C.

Appendix C.

TAINAT ZABTA OF RAJISHREE CHINTAMON ROW PANDOORUNG; SOOR SUN SIT SETAIN MUYA WU ALUF (A.D. 1775); THE YEARLY ALLOWANCE (NEMNOOK) ACCORDING TO THE ZABTA OF ARBA SUBUIN (A.D. 1773).

24,00,000 0 0 Military force as under:—

4,600 Chintamon Row Pandoorung.
2,400 Pursheram Ramchunder.
1,000 Rughoonath Row Nilkunt.

8,000

Including the paga and sebundee, each horse is to average Rs. 300.

88,100 0 0 Clothing allowance with personal tainat, as under:—

40,000 to Chintamon Row Pandoorung, being the amount formerly standing in the name of Wamun Row Govind.

20,000 Pursheram Ramchunder, as under:—

10,000 as before.

10,000 additional since. Sun Arba Subuin (A.D. 1773).

20,000

3,000 Gungadhur Row Govind.

4,000 Meghssham Row Kristna.

5,000 Shreeput Row Moreshwur, being the amount formerly standing in the name of Morro Bultal.

3,500 Hurree Poorshothum, being the amount formerly granted to Poorshotum Row Kristna.

3,000 Vishnoo Anunt, being the amount formerly granted to Antajee Vittul.

3,000 Gunput Row Koneher, being the amount formerly granted to Koncher Row Trimbuck.

1,500 Damodhur Mahadoo.

2,000 Gunesh Bajee Row.

1,200 Gunput Row Vishnath, being the amount formerly granted to the family of Sivajee Keshew.

700 Baboo Row Sivajee, being the amount formerly granted to Sivajee Bawajee.

700 Sivajee Gungadhur Furnees, in service of Chintamon Row Pandoorung, being the amount formerly granted to Gungadhur Bapoojee.

500 Ramchunder Shreedhur Furnees, in the service of Pursheram Ramchunder.

88,100

65,000 0 0 for sebundee generally, the posts in the Carnatic being very numerous.

25,53,100 0 0

Altogether the yearly berij is twenty-five lakhs, fifty-three thousand, and one hundred rupees.

Lands, &c. producing the above.

20,73,093 10 6 According to the previous zabta of Sun Arba Subuin (A.D. 1773), amounting to Rs. 24,15,856-2, deducting, however, the revenue derivable from mojay Koodey, turuf Nerleh, which has been given in inam to Luximon Hurree Lagoo, viz. Rs. 275, which leaves a balance of Rs. 24,15,581-12. From this are to be deducted the mahals in the Carnatic taken by Tippoo, and which are not entered in the present list, as under :—

1,22,573	15	0		Purgunna Balapoor, Thorlay (large).
1,75,000	0	0		The revenue of mahals of the Adwanee talooka, as under :—
			1,08,750	0 Purgunna Kowtal.
			1,68,750	0 Purgunna Bhunnoo.
			1,08,375	0 Rehwadkoonda.
			1,05,652	8 Sidnoor.
			4,91,527	8
				Of the above the amount paid by Bussalut Jung* as khundnee has been made over as part of the surinjam.
44,913	9	6		Purgunna Hurreehur, including the thanna of Holul and Wookudgutray.
3,42,487	8	6		

Remainder Rs. 20,73,093-10-6.

Details of the above.

19,36,048	10	6	Berij of the villages and mahals.
1,37,045	0	0	Amount from the Suwasthan Kittoor Rs. 1,40,000, minus Rs. 2,955, granted as Buhooman as entered in separate zabta. Kittoor has now come into the hands of the Sirkar. The amount therefore has been shown separately, and is to be transferred to the account of Kittoor.
20,73,093	10	6	

* *i. e.* the revenue of the Adwanee Talooka was Rs. 4,91,527-8, but only Rs. 1,75,000 (the khundnee paid by Bussalut Jung) were assigned to the surinjam.

1,08,644 15 0 Additional as below :—

10,086 4 Amount of additional tainat given to Pursheram Ramchunder in Sun Arba Subuin (A.D. 1773), amounting to Rs. 10,000, the undermentioned villages and umuls are made over :—

8,437 8 The jagheer assessment, mojay Oombruz, purgunna Burundole, the assessment is to be fixed after inquiry. This has been agreed upon.

1,448 12 Amount of mookassa bab in Ghoregaum, purgunna Jamkair.

200 0 on account of the sirdeshmookhee of mojay Moodvee, purgunna Mungulvera.

10,086 4

367 12 Remainder of the revenue of mojay Barwai, talooka Nerleh, the whole revenue being Rs. 1,167-12, of which Rs. 800 are devoted to the pay of the Arabs, there being an excess in consequence of the assessment.

10,454 0

98,190 15 (Revenue of) purgunna Gokak according to the assessment of Arba Subuin (A.D. 1773); the sunnud granting it to the surinjam has not been given. The memorandum has to be signed.

1,08,644 15

21,81,738 8 6

Deficiency in the amount granted (nemnook) Rs. 3,71,361-7, as under : —

Deficiency in former nemnook Rs. 1,37,243-14. Additional deficiency Rs. 2,32,177-9.

Details.

64,269	9	9	Purgunna of Kurkumba.
1,06,898	9	6	Purgunna of Mungulvera.
15,725	0	0	Kusba Rahimutpoor.
24,385	3	3	Kusba Ashteh.
22,857	6	0	Kuryat Tasgaum.
39,958	4	0	Kusba Poontambeh.
68,957	8	0	Purgunna Jamkhundee.
4,77,093	15	0	Prant Meeruj.
37,137	0	0	Purgunna Maindergee.
19,200	0	0	Purgunna Gullgullay.
51,049	13	0	Phootgaum, as under :—
		4,049	10 Prant Poona, as under :—
		930	6 Mojay Bhurutgaum.
		356	12 Mojay Bukhoree.
		462	8 Mojay Mullund.
		1,100	0 Mojay Moosee.
		1,200	0 Mojay Nanweez.
		4,049	10
		5,379	0 Mojay Dhuwulpooree and Vithulpooree, purgunna Parnair.
		1,525	0 Mojay Retray, prant Kurar.
		1,634	15 Mojay Dewurashteh, kuryat Wangee.
		2,000	0 Mojay Julkay, purgunna Nowusay.
		1,493	0 Mojay Bhookoom turuf, kuryat Mawul.
		1,500	0 Three villages in purgunna Pattopeh.
		1,667	12 Talooka Nerleh, as under :—

			1,167	12 Mojay Borewai Rs. 1,218-4, deducting for jumeendar Rs. 50-8.
			500	0 Field granted by sunnud.
			1,667	12
			150	0 on account of field granted on sunnud in mojay Mandowgun, purgunna Kurdeh.
			11,997	4 Mojay Puloos, talooka Walwa.
			1,567	0 Two villages in purgunna Kassegaum.
			8,000	0 Kusba Bheelowdee, prant Meeruj.
			8,437	8 Mojay Oomruz, purgunna Burundole.
			1,448	12 Mojay Ghoregaum, purgunna Jamkhair.
			200	0 Mojay Moodwee, purgunna Mungulvera.
			51,049	13
30,000	0	0	Suwustan Soorapoor, on account of Khundnee.	
99,793	1	3	Purgunna Terdul.	
8,89,177	3	9	Additional mahals in Carnatic, as under:—	
			50,915	9 9 Purgunna Yadwar.
			36,340	8 0 Purgunna Shapoor.
			9,376	15 0 Purgunna Anwal.
			12,797	14 0 Kusba Ingulhullee.
			1,20,453	9 0 Purgunna Moolgoond.
			41,996	10 3 Purgunna Turrus.
			1,55,598	0 3 Purgunna Koondgole, with Sawsee
			93,699	9 6 Purgunna Rayur Hooblee, together with Kilaidar and Nadgownda wuttun.
			2,779	10 0 Summut Bemikuttee.
			98,781	9 0 Talooka Vittul Vishram.
			54,672	9 0 Kusba Behuttee.
			15,496	0 0 The surdeshkut of Mamleh.
			2,07,786	14 0 Purgunna Luximeshwur.
			9,00,696	1 9

From this amount are deducted the revenues of the dumalla mahals. In addition to this the amount of the mokassa belonging to the state is deducted. No mahals are appropriated for this amount, viz. Rs. 11,518-14. The revenues of the remaining mahals are written as before. When the mahals that had been taken by Tippoo were recovered by the Sirkar, no sunnud was granted making them over in surinjam, but permission is said to have been given.

98,190 15 0 No sunnud regarding the Gokak purgunna has been made out. If a memorandum has been made it is to be signed.

1,37,045 0 0 The nemnook of the suwustan Kittoor amounts, as before, to Rs. 1,40,000. From this are deducted on account of Buhooman and Suwusthaniks Rs. 2,955. The suwusthan has come into the hands of the Sirkar, so the berij has been entered as above, but the nemnook is to be carried on in the suwusthan.

21,81,738 8 6

11,518 14 0 When previously writing the zabta the mokassa of the Carnatic mahals generally was deducted. The mokassa, however, is not now taken, and no mahals are entered under this head, the amount therefore deducted above on this account under the head of the Carnatic mahals is now credited.

21,93,257 6 6

Details.

8,28,920 12 6 The amount according to the memorandum agreed on in the year Tissa Subuin (A.D. 1778) was Rs. 8,29,632, from which deduct as under :—

675 Inam villages and lands included in the above berij, as under:—

275 Mojay Koodeh, turuf Nerleh. This village was granted to Luximon Hurree Lagoo in the year A.D. 1777.

400 Land granted in the year A.D. 1773 and deducted in the petta, as under:—

200 Pursheram Ramchunder, from Gopalpoor.

200 Morro Bullal, from kusba Meeruj.

400

675

40 Amount entered in excess when stating the revenue of kusba Poontambeh.

715

Remaining Rs. 8,28,917.

In the yadee of the year Tissa (A.D. 1778), when writing the berij, some annas were omitted, as under:—

Rs.	a.	p.	
0	9	9	Kurkumba.
0	9	6	Mungulvera.
0	3	3	Ashteh.
0	6	0	Tasgaum.
0	4	0	Poontambeh.
0	15	0	Meeruj.
0	13	0	Phootgaum.
3	12	6	

This amount deducted leaves a balance of Rs. 8,28,920-12-6.

13,64,336 10 0 In the year Arba (A.D. 1773) some of the mahals belonging to the nemnook had fallen into the hands of Tippoo and others. For this reason a memorandum was drawn of the mahals that remained in the year Tissa (A.D. 1778). After this authority was established in some of the mahals, but no agreement with the Sirkar was made about them. They were included in the berij of the surinjam as received in the year Sulas Sumaneen (A.D. 1782). These and the mahals received from Tippoo at the conclusion of peace have been assigned to the surinjam as before, and the Gokak mahal has also been assigned, details as under :—

4,14,074 8 Berij of the memorandum made in the year Sulas (A.D. 1782), as under :—

30,000 0 The khundnee of Soorapoor from the year Tissa (A.D. 1788.)

1,69,908 11 received from the year Sumaneen (A.D. 1779), as under :—

99,793	1	3	Terdul.
50,915	9	9	Yadwar.
19,200	0	0	Gulgullay.
1,69,908	11	0	

2,04,079	9	received from the year A.D. 1680, as under :—	
		68,957	8 Jamkhundee.
		98,781	9 Talooka of VittulVishram.
		36,340	8 Shahapoor.
		2,04,079	9
10,086	4	The revenue of the villages of the tainat realised by the Sirkar up to the year A.D. 1780, and granted in surinjam from the year A.D. 1681, as under :—	
		8,437	8 Oomruz.
		1,448	12 Ghoregaum.
		200	0 Sirdeshmookhee of Moodwee.
		10,086	4
4,14,074	8		

8,12,849 6 from the year Arba Tissain (A.D. 1793), as under:—

7,14,658 7 Berij of the mahals settled by treaty, excluding those of the Carnatic above mentioned, namely, Yadwar, Shapoor, and Vittul Vishram's (talooka).

98,190 15 Berij of the Gokak purgunna, which was taken from the Kittoorkur in the year A.D. 1780, and let out in farm till the year A.D. 1682, and granted in surinjam from the year A.D. 1783.

8,12,849 6

367 12 The revenue of Borewajee, turuf Nerleh, being Rs. 1,167-12. It was entered in the yad of the year A.D. 1788 as Rs. 800. The balance remained to be entered in the accounts of the said talooka.

1,37,045 0 The khundnee of the suwusthan Kittoor used to be realised by the Sirkar; and in the agreement of Arba (A.D. 1783) was assigned to the surinjam. The whole

			suwusthan has now come into the hands of the Sirkar. The nemnook thereforei s to be paid in cash, as formerly.
		13,64,336	10
21,93,257	6	6	
20	0	0	Value of land in the village of mojay Kotrood, talooka kuryat Mawul, held by Siwajee Gungadhur Furnees in the service of Chintamon Row Pandoorung. A sunnud was passed formerly directing its value to be debited to the surinjam. The amount, however, was not entered in the accounts at the time.
21,93,277	6	6	

Remaining due Rs. 3,59,822-9-6.

Of the mahals formerly given in surinjam to the abovementioned (Chintamon Row), the mahals that had been taken by Tippoo have come into the hands of the Sirkar and have been assigned, as before, to the abovementioned (Chintamon Row) in surinjam from the year Arba Situin (A.D. 1763). The mahal of Gokak, which had been taken by the Kittoorkur, was recovered by the Sirkar and assigned in surinjam in the year Arba Sumaneen (A.D. 1783). Including all these, the berij of the jummabundee amounts to twenty-one lakhs, ninety-three thousand, two hundred, and seventy-seven rupees, six annas, and six pies.

Additional Articles.

The berij of the mahals is assigned in surinjam, excluding the dumalla and inam villages and land, wurshasuns and other allowances. Inquiry is to be made to ascertain the alienations of the Carnatic mahals. When

The clauses of agreement entered in the former zabta are to continue in force.

that is done the nemnook assigned in the zabta, together with the Carnatic, shall be continued. If any income remain over from the alienations it is to be realised.

Poona, dated 19*th Shaban Sun Sit Situin Maghmas.*

(True translation)

EDWARD W. WEST,
Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore and S. M. C.

Appendix D.

Engagement concluded by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY *with* AZUM CHINTAMON ROW APPA PUTWURDHUN *regarding the territory continued to him by the Government of the* SHREEMUNT ROW PUNDIT PRUDHAN (PESHWA) *as surinjam for the maintenance of troops, personal expenses, and other purposes.—Dated Soorsun Ashreen Muya Tain Wa Alef, corresponding with* 25*th January* 1826.

ARTICLE I.

In the year 1812-13 articles of agreement were entered into at Pundhurpoor on the part of the Company's Government, and a memorandum and letter were sent. In the 3rd paragraph of the memorandum it is provided that you shall render military service to the Shreemunt (Peshwa) to the extent to which it was performed from ancient times under the Swaraj, and which extent is to be ascertained from the "tainat zabta." According to this it has now been decided that you should supply 450 horse, being a fourth of the number for which your surinjam territories are continued to you, or, in lieu of them, pay to the Company's Government, in cash, the amount of money which may be due on account of their tainat, at the

rate of Rs. 300 per horse, as stated in the " tainat zabta," or assign territory for the payment of the amount. Pursuant to this you have agreed to assign territory in lieu of the pay of the above number of horse, and you are therefore required to make over to Government territory yielding the full amount according to the deed of relinquishment given in by you.

ARTICLE II.

As long as you act with fidelity and attachment, the jagheer in your possession and in the possession of the sirdars of your family shall be continued without any interruption or question. This is mentioned in the fifth paragraph of the agreement entered into at Pundhurpoor, and it is accordingly now confirmed. On this subject you will receive a sunnud issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India. It will hereafter be necessary for your descendants to obtain new sunnuds from generation to generation, on which occasions applications should be made to Government, which will be pleased to issue a sunnud, and to continue the jagheer without levying a nuzur.

ARTICLE III.

Without Government orders you are on no account to collect men and have an engagement with any person. Should any dispute arise among yourselves, you are, without having recourse to arms, to bring it to the notice of Government for settlement, and you are to abide by the just settlement which will be made by Government. To this effect the fourth paragraph of the articles of agreement entered into at Pundhurpoor is written, and this provision is hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE IV.

You should keep the ryots of your jagheer territory in a prosperous state, should dispense justice properly, and should adopt proper measures regarding robbers, murderers, tuleegars, &c. This engagement is binding on you in respect to the provisions of this article. You must therefore, without fail, make arrangements for the proper government of your territory.

ARTICLE V.

Should there be in your jagheer territory any Government "umul," dumalla, surunjamee, and inamee villages, lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadas, dewustans, razeenas, kuryats, nemnooks, &c. which may have been continued from former times, you are to continue them without interruption to the respective incumbents. You are also to continue such items as may have the sanction of Government but may have in the meantime been interrupted. You shall afford no cause for any complaints being made to Government regarding them.

ARTICLE VI.

If any offenders of the talooka of your jagheer take refuge in the Government talooka, you are to make an intimation of it, when, after an inquiry, they will be made over to you. If offenders, &c. of the Government territories should repair to your territory, you are to assist the Government people who may be despatched to make inquiries regarding them, and to make them over to the Government people.

ARTICLE VII.

The Company's Government shall continue your dignity and rank in the same manner as they were continued in former times by the Peshwa's Government. If you have anything, you may bring it to the notice of Government: it will be listened to, and what may be proper will be done. You will not be molested on any account: you will be assisted in just cases.

ARTICLE VIII.

Your surinjam villages, inam lands, &c. which may be situated in the Government territories shall be continued as hitherto without any interruption.

The above eight (8) Articles are substituted in lieu of those formerly entered into at Dharwar, which are cancelled.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN.

(True version)

(Signed) G. S. A. ANDERSON,
Assistant Political Agent S. M. C.

Appendix E.

RESOLUTION BY THE HONOURABLE BOARD, DATED THE 20TH MAY 1856.

RESOLVED—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with the Political Agent, Mr. Bell, in considering that it would be neither just nor politic to enter into any inquiry as to the tenure on which the Putwurdhun Chiefs held the possession which they enjoyed before the introduction of British rule and for the thirty-eight years which have elapsed since the fall of the Peshwa. It is very possible that some of the Putwurdhuns might find it difficult to prove a valid title to some of their possessions. It is very probable for instance that Pursheram Bhow, the celebrated ancestor of the Chiefs of Jamkhundee and Tasgaum, who was frequently at variance with Nana Furnuwees, may have seized villages to indemnify himself for losses occasioned by the opposite faction. But it was the policy of Mr. Elphinstone to conciliate the Putwurdhuns, who for twenty years before the fall of the Peshwa had become almost independent of that sovereign, and who, if they had thrown their power into the other scale, would have very much protracted the contest. In the treaty of Pundhurpoor concluded by Mr. Elphinstone in 1812, and in which the British Government arbitrated between the Peshwa and the Putwurdhuns, it was deliberately provided (Article II.) that the Jagheerdars *should restore all usurped land.* There is no provision to this effect in the agreement of 1819, which was also dictated by Mr. Elphinstone. The conclusion is therefore obvious that Mr. Elphinstone's intention was to continue to the Putwurdhuns all the "*jagheers in their possession*" (Article VI.) Under these considerations, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not think that the Chief of Jamkhundee should be called on to defend his title to any of his possessions, unless there are strong grounds for believing that they were acquired since the introduction of British rule.

(True copy)

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

20th May 1856.

Appendix F.

Camp, 21st January 1818.

Sir,—I formerly had the honour of suggesting the advantage of your undertaking the settlement of the Southern Jagheerdars, and I have desired their Vakeels at Poona to refer their masters to you, and I am now writing to the Chiefs themselves to the same effect.

The following are all the observations that occur to me as likely to be of use to you in this negotiation. All the Governor-General's instructions and my promises to the Jagheerdars are founded on the terms of Punderpoor, and those again refer to the "tainat zabtas," or original sunnuds of the Chiefs. I am unable, from the loss of my records, to send you those documents, but copies of them were, I believe, sent to Madras, and certainly to Hyderabad, from either of which places you will be able to procure them. Translations of the tainat zabtas were enclosed in a letter from me to the Governor-General or to the Secretary, dated 26th October 1811, and the terms of Punderpoor, with my letters to the Chiefs, were transmitted in different despatches about the end of July or beginning of August 1812. In my last letters to the Jagheerdars I have told them that terms similar to those of Punderpoor, and equally advantageous to them, will be granted to all who immediately return to their jagheers, abandon the cause of Bajee Row, and be guided by the directions of the British Government. Some alterations will, however, be necessary. I would greatly reduce the number of horse which each is bound to furnish, because, in fact, they never furnished more than two-thirds at the utmost, even on the rare occasions when they exerted themselves, and the nature of our offers requires us to take care that their situation is no worse than it used to be. I would even give a considerable addition to the jagheers of those who come in first, on condition of their agreeing to such modification of the old terms as you may think desirable. Those who come in later may be obliged to accept them without any reward for their compliance. Among those modifications you would probably think it desirable to take as effectual precautions as circumstances will admit for securing the administration of justice and the police of the country and of the Jagheerdars, so as to present the neighbouring districts suffering from their irregularities, or at least for enabling the British

Government to take its own measures for those purposes, in the event of great deficiency on the part of the Chiefs themselves; but considering the habits of independence in which the Chiefs have lived, it might not perhaps be prudent to risk the success of the negotiation on this point. Gokla's lands and those of the Peshwa will furnish the means of making the additions I have suggested to the lands of the first comers. It is necessary to fix some period beyond which the benefit of the present offers should not extend. My letters have reached some of the Jagheerdars, and probably all of them by this time, but as it is a great object to gain over the Sirdars, I would give them till the end of next month to come in. I should consider as a sufficient sign of compliance the return of a Chief to his own villages, or his remaining, if already there, accompanied by a distinct renunciation of his connection with the Peshwa, and a promise to attend to all the directions of our Government, and to withdraw his troops from the Peshwa's army without delay. If any Chief adopted this course, I would acquaint him that he was considered as having agreed to the offers made to him, and would be entitled to the terms promised in my letter, provided his conduct during the war conformed to his professions. To any man who does not make the above submission before the first of March, I should think you at liberty to grant any terms that you thought expedient from the importance of gaining the Chief, or the particular circumstances of his case, without reference to the terms promised in my letter. I do not think it necessary that you should defer seizing on the lands of the Jagheerdars longer than suits your own convenience, as they can be restored or an equivalent given to the present owners if they submit in time. The following are the Chiefs to whom I have written letters:—

Chintamon Row.
Mahadoo Row Dadjee, of Chinchinee.
Mahadoo Row Babba, of Meeruch.
Trimbuck Row.
Gunput Row Bappoo, of Tasgaum.
Gunput Row Conaire, of Serwal.
Gopal Row Ramchunder.
Mahadoo Row Rastia.
Appa Dessaee Neepaneekur.
The Dessaee of Kittoor.

With all other Southern Chiefs you can make any terms you think proper, as we are not bound by any promises to them. I before recommended the Raja of Kolapore to your particular attention; he is an independent prince and an ally of the British Government; he has made the most zealous offers and professions during the present war, and I have given him hopes of some addition to his territories as the reward of his fidelity. The addition he would most prize would be the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee, now held by Appa Dessaee, and it would be very desirable to give them to him if Appa Dessaee would accept an indemnity, or if he should forfeit all claims by holding out beyond the term assigned. In that case the Raja might be let loose against him, with a clear understanding that he was to gain no more than those two districts; but on the whole it will be desirable to avoid embroiling with his interference a country that is likely to be our own. In the event of Appa Dessaee's coming in time, it will be necessary to give him an equivalent for Purisghur, or any other place to which you may have promised protection, and both he and all other Chiefs who may entitle themselves to the modified terms by early submission must be prepared to receive a compensation in lieu of mokassa and other rights over villages in the Nizam's country, and indeed over those of the Peshwa's country, where the bulk of the collections belong to the State. There are several disputes among the Jagheerdars, and some claims of their's on the Government, which ought to be put in train of adjustment. The Chief of Jamkhundee has possession of the Daismookee of that place, which he ought to be allowed to retain if he behaves well, although the Peshwa denied its being included in the Jagheerdar's sunnuds. The Chief of Koorundwar has very extensive claims against the Kittoorkur for the districts of Sumpgaum and Bageewaree, usurped by the latter. On the other hand the Kittoorkur has claims on the whole of the Putwurdhuns for various little portions of their revenue granted to him by the Peshwa on purpose to vex both parties. If any compromise could be effected it would be very desirable. The most difficult to settle of all these claims is a dispute between Chintamon Row and his cousin the Chief of Meeruch, regarding their shares in the jagheer of their ancestor and the division of their family property. This has led to the utmost enmity between the Chiefs and

perhaps indirectly to Chintamon Row's adopting the Peshwa's cause so decidedly as he has done. The division of the jagheer was settled with tolerable fairness by the late minister, Moro Dikshitt, in the Peshwa's name, and his decree may either be enforced or revised; but the family disputes will have to be investigated from first to last, and the feelings of the parties are too bitter to admit of arbitration. These are all the suggestions that I have to offer, and I hope you will exercise your own judgment on all of them where no promise is involved, as well as on any other questions that may arise regarding the Southern Country. The only point to be considered with reference to the general settlement of the country is the importance of detaching the Jagheerdars from the Peshwa, which will have a great effect on public opinion in all parts of his dominions. The most likely to adhere to the Peshwa are Chintamon Row and Appa Dessaee. The former was dissatisfied with the British Government even before the war, and had been drawn into the councils of the Peshwa and Gokla. He is too haughty and unruly to be pleased with the prospect of living under our Government, and if he comes into our views it will either be owing to some disgust at the Peshwa, or to a conviction that nothing else will save him from ruin. Appa Dessaee is probably as little attached to the Peshwa as to us, and is likely to be guided entirely by his views of his interest, but his predatory habits, and his ambitious and violent character, render him little suited to a regular government.

Rastia owes everything to us, and can have no attachment to the Peshwa, but he has no power and no energy, and seems contented to go with the stream, without any effort to extricate himself. Mahadoo Row Dadjee, Gopal Row, Mahadoo Row of Meeruch, Gunput Row of Tasgaum, and probably Trimbuck Row of Koorundwar, are, I imagine, the best affected to us of all the Jagheerdars, and are likely to act in concert to preserve a neutrality as long as they can, but probably to declare for us in the end, if they see a prospect of our protecting them from the Pesbwa and his adherents in their neighbourhood. I know nothing of the sentiments of Gunput Row of Shedbal, the remaining Putwurdhun. I should think the Kittoorkur would take the side which promised him most independence, and would probably incline to us.

The persons whose accession to our cause would have most effect on public opinion are Appa Dessaee and the Putwurdhuns, especially Chintamon Row and Mahadoo Row Dadjee. The two first are also the most powerful. Appa Dessaee has about 1,000 or 1,500 horse, including a body of Pindaries. He has also a few hundred Arabs and other infantry. Chintamon Row has about 2,000 horse. Mahadoo Row, Gopal Row, Gunput Row of Tasgaum, and Mahadoo Row of Meeruch may have 500 horse each, and the other Jagheerdars 300 each, with the Peshwa. Appa Dessaee's fort of Neepanee is strong, as is Manowly by report. Meeruch also, I believe, is strong, and I know of no other forts among the Jagheerdars. The report and appendices sent to the Government of Fort St. George by Lieutenant Davies, of the Engineers, contain much information on these subjects.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To Brigadier General MUNRO,
&c. &c. &c.

25th January.

P.S.—Since the above was written I have received Vakeels from Mahadoo Row Dadjee and Gunput Row of Tasgaum. Mahadoo Row speaks for Gopal Row and the Chiefs of Meeruch and Koorundwar as well as for himself. He professes the utmost anxiety to keep well with the British Government, but demurs about complying with the demands contained in my letter, on the ground of the difficulty of extricating Gopal Row and his own son from the Peshwa's army, as well as of the dishonour of abandoning his master's cause. I have told him that he must positively take his line. I gave him every assurance of protection and favour if he declared for us, but plainly told him he would be treated as an enemy unless he did so immediately. His Vakeel promised to send me his master's answer and that of the other Chiefs, and I rather expect it to be favourable. I desired him to communicate it direct to you.

Gunput Row of Tasgaum also sent a Vakeel last night. He started objections also, but concluded by saying that if I would answer

for the continuance of the terms of Punderpoor, would engage that his master should be protected from all attacks on the Peshwa's part, and that he should not be obliged to fight against the Peshwa, he would at once come into the terms offered to him. To these stipulations I have agreed, and Gunput Row's sincerity will soon be put to the test. Chintamon Row's son has acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and promised an answer from his father, who is about. This is the first communication I have had from any person belonging to Chintamon Row since the war began. The other Chiefs have not yet answered my letter. Appa Dessaee has always made strong professions of friendship, but his views seemed rather to be directed to mediating a peace for the Peshwa than to quitting his standard. Rastia has given strong but vague assurances of gratitude and attachment. He is in the Peshwa's army with all the troops he has, as are Appa Dessaee and Chintamon Row. Gunput Row of Tasgaum and Gunput Row of Shedbal are at their villages, but their troops are with the Peshwa. Mahadoo Dadjee and the Chiefs of Meeruch and Koorundwar are at home, but have been obliged to send their sons to camp. Gopal Row, the nephew and ward of Mahadoo Row Dadjee, has also been obliged to attend.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To JOHN ADAM, Esq.,
with His Excellency the Governor-General.

Extract from Mr. ELPHINSTONE's *letter to* Mr. Secretary METCALFE, *No.* 78, *dated* 18*th June* 1818.

11. The next object is to provide for the Jagheerdars, and these may be divided into several classes. The Putwurdhuns and the Kittoorkur form a class by themselves. Although the policy of the Putwurdhuns was wavering and undecided, they soon took the important step of separating from the army, and although this was done by the Peshwa's permission, and with the intention of keeping up a close connection with him as well as with us, the impression made by their conduct was nearly the same as that of an open defection. Gunput Row of Tasgaum, though not included in our guarantee of Punderpoor, was the first who decidedly took part with the British Govern-

ment, and is therefore entitled to particular attention. General Munro has repeatedly assured the Putwurdhuns that their condition shall be better than it was under Bajee Row, and latterly both he and I have distinctly held out the prospect of a small addition to their lands. The Kittoorkur's conduct was still more friendly: he remained at home from the commencement of the war, and though he might have had a small party of horse with the Peshwa, he showed much more readiness to act with General Munro than with the Peshwa.

12. In discussing the manner of rewarding these partizans with General Munro, it appears to us both that the Putwurdhuns ought to to receive an addition of about Rs. 3,00,000 in all, made up as much as possible of portions of the revenue of their jagheers which were formerly reserved by the Government according to the Maratha practice, or of Government villages interspersed through their jagheers, and the sum to be completed, if more were required, by the addition of such contiguous villages as might be most agreeable to themselves. This charge, and that of rewarding our other adherents, will amount to five lakhs at least.

13. The Dessaee of Kittoor appears in the double form of a Jagheerdar and the descendant of an ancient tributary. His ancestors were petty princes of Kittoor until that country was conquered by Tippoo Sultan. It was ceded to the Marathas by the treaty of 1792, and the Peshwa employed this descendant of the ancient princes as his collector. This person took advantage of the troubles that followed Bajee Row's accession to establish his own independence. He was afterwards induced, by the persuasion of Sir B. Close, to come to Poona, and to agree to pay Rs. 1,75,000 for his country. At the same time the Peshwa conferred a jagheer on his second son for the maintenance of 500 horse. Since that time his payments have been irregular, and the Peshwa was strongly disposed to resume his whole lands, which are valued at Rs. 6,00,000. General Munro and I concurred in opinion that this Chief ought to be formally invested with his ancient character of a tributary prince; that his arrears ought to be remitted; and that his future tribute ought to be fixed on a liberal consideration of his ability to pay, but on no account to exceed what he was bound to pay to the Peshwa.

14. Some arrangements must likewise be made to indemnify him by deductions from his tribute or otherwise for a great part of the jagheer granted to a member of his family, which is composed of vexatious claims on the lands of the Putwurdhuns, and ought to be renounced. His tribute is not included in the Rs. 50,00,000 at which I have estimated the Peshwa's revenue. The Chief of Ramdroog, having early joined General Munro, is likewise entitled to retain all his lands and privileges, but I possess little information regarding the nature of them. I believe he is a petty tributary and ought not properly to be classed with Jagheerdars.

15. Appa Dessaee ought properly to belong to the class of Jagheerdars which is next to follow, as he remained with the Peshwa until after his defeat by Colonel Adams; but as he always kept up a negotiation with General Munro or with me; as he certainly always counselled peace; and as he showed no particular activity against us during the war—it appeared only a reasonable liberality to admit him to the terms of Punderpoor, as far as was consistent with a promise I had made to reward the zeal and fidelity of the Raja of Kolapore by a grant of the long-disputed districts of Chickoree and Munowlee, for which he has always manifested the utmost anxiety. These districts are worth from Rs. 3,50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000, and the remainder of Appa Dessaee's jagheer is not more than Rs. 3,50,000 of which Rs. 80,000 consist of rights on the Nizam's lands now sequestrated. I have requested General Munro to promise Appa Dessaee the restoration of these claims or an indemnity (which I think ought to be paid by the Nizam), and likewise to promise further favourable consideration in case of good behaviour. I intended this consideration to extend to a grant of land equal to a fourth of the value of Chickoree and Manowlee, provided the amount of that portion did not exceed a lakh of rupees. I am not certain whether General Munro considered Appa Dessaee's conduct in his late negotiation to have entitled him to the fulfilment of these intentions.

16. These Jagheerdars must by our agreement with them continue to be governed according to the terms of Punderpoor, which are founded on the ancient custom of the Maratha empire. They must therefore have the entire management of their own jagheers,

including the power of life and death, and must not be interfered with by Government, unless in case of very flagrant abuse of power or long continuance of gross misgovernment. Their contingents ought only to be called out for general service, but they ought to assist in quelling any disturbance in their immediate neighbourhood. When this contingent is called out it ought not to be strictly mustered, and one-fourth of the stipulated number of horse ought to be considered sufficient; if any stricter rule is observed they will be losers by their transfer to our Government.

No. 37.

To the Honourable M. ELPHINSTONE,
&c. &c. &c.

Camp Hooblee, 17th November 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with its enclosures, addressed to Chintamon Row.

As your khareeta is in no respect at variance with any communication which I have recently made to Chintamon Row, and as it is calculated to make a salutary impression upon the mind of that sirdar, I have thought it expedient to forward its address.

The only promise made by Brigadier General Munro to Gunput Row of Tasgaum that I am aware of is contained in his answers to propositions submitted through Gunput Row's vakeel, Antajee Punt, on the 17th February last. With respect to the question of surinjamee service, from which Gunput Row requested to be exempted, General Munro's answer was merely that he must serve according to ancient usage when any important occasion rendered it necessary, but that he would not be frequently called upon for service.

The objections to any actual muster of these contingents would very naturally be strong, and perhaps well founded, because they were not subjected in this particular under the old Government to any definite rules. Aware of this circumstance, and of your wishes

to avoid my strictness, I gave explicit instructions to my agents on their being deputed to join the Putwurdhuns, and I do not think that they have materially deviated from them; but Chintamon Row and Gunput Row having declined to serve at all, it became necessary for them to assign some plausible excuse for their letters of refusal.

My instructions to the Vakeels have been repeated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN.

No. 1094.

To W. CHAPLIN, Esq.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose notes specifying the points to be settled with the Putwurdhuns, and the manner in which I conceive they ought to be arranged. These notes having been drawn up in communication with you, require no comment or explanation.

The agreement entered into by General Munro with Gunput Row places that chief in some measure on a different footing from the other Jagheerdars. It will therefore be necessary to procure his consent to our commuting the occasional employment of his whole contingent for the perpetual service of a part. I have requested his Vakeel to consult him on this head, and his answer will be received in a few days. The other points in which he differs from the others are specified in the accompanying notes, and a translation of General Munro's agreement with Gunput Row is enclosed.

I have had the honour to enclose copies of all my former correspondence with Chintamon. I now add two letters since received. They contain answers to my letter of 25th October to Chintamon Row.

I have received no answer to my letter of 21st December, but his Vakeel made no secret of the resentment with which he received it, and informed me that his chagrin on this occasion, joined to his grief for the recent death of his wife, made him determined to relinquish

his jagheer and allow us to settle as we pleased with his son. On receiving this communication I told the Vakeel that I should soon send the promised terms to Chintamon Row, and that I sincerely hoped before they reached him he would have made up his mind to receive them, as his rejection of them would involve the certain loss of his jagheer.

I have since told him, on giving the enclosed letter and terms, that in the event of Chintamon Row's refusing to agree to them, the British Government would not think itself bound to continue his jagheer to his son, but would distribute it in such proportions as it thought proper between him and the other Putwurdhuns.

I hope Chintamon Row will now accept the terms which it would be madness in him to reject; but if he should be so infatuated, no course will be left but to receive his jagheer, and after once more giving him the chance of holding it on the proposed terms, to divide it among his relations. When this is done the other Putwurdhuns might be told that I had suggested to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General that the resumed lands should be divided among the family, but it must be explained that this is not to be considered as a principle being merely submitted for His Excellency's decision.

It is to be hoped that, of late years, such an article with Bajee Rao as that above contemplated may occur; but if Chintamon Row should render it necessary, he would be compelled to retire to such place in Hindoostan as His Excellency the Governor-General may fix, where he may be granted an allowance of Rs. 60,000 a year. Should he resist, these terms will no longer apply. He must then be made a prisoner; he must be placed as a close prisoner in a hill fort, and his case reported for the decision of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Poona, 18*th March* 1819.

4TH MARCH 1819.

To be settled with the Putwurdhuns.

1. The future terms of their service [see my letter to the Chiefs.]

2. Their additional lands.

3. Consolidations and pecuniary indemnities.

4. The Jagheerdars of Koorundwad's claims to indemnity for Sumpgaum and Bageewaree (provided for in the additional land No. II.)

5. The general claims to villages, kooruns, gardens, &c. resumed by the Peshwa.

6. To exemptions from customs, &c.

7. Formal conclusion of an agreement with Gunput Row as promised by General Munro.

8. The claims of Government against the Putwurdhuns.

9. Their domestic disputes.

No. I.

Translation of a letter addressed by the Honourable M. ELPHINSTONE *to the* PUTWURDHUNS.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS, ecessary

On a former occasion, when you were ployment Row, I wrote to acquaint you that that Chief had gone t I h with the British Government in consequence of his connection with Trimbuckjee Danglia, the murderer of Gungadhur Shastree; that it was unbecoming in you as Sirdars to be parties in such a cause; that if you would retire with your troops to your jaglfeers and attend to the advice of the Government, new terms similar to those of Punderpoor should be confirmed to you. Those terms were as follows:—

Article 1st stipulates that "the Peshwa shall forbear from inquiring into any past acts of misconduct on your part, and shall remit all old pecuniary and other claims upon you. On the other hand that you shall renounce for ever all demands upon the Peshwa."

This article having been mutually executed, it is unnecessary to make any further mention of the points expressed in it.

Article 2nd.—The second article stipulates that all lands, roosooms, &c. held without the Peshwa's sunnuds shall be immediately relinquished; that the titles under which they are holders shall be investigated; and that wherever there is room for indulgence they shall be favourably considered; but that whatever lands were in your possession merely as Komavisdars or managers of revenue should be restored to Government.

Some parts of this article have been already executed. Whatever remains to be adjusted shall undergo an equitable inquiry, in which your circumstances shall be liberally considered and all future discussions precluded.

Article 3rd.—It is stipulated in this article that you shall perform service according to the practice of the Maratha empire, and agreeably to the tainat zabtas. With reference to the zabtas, new articles of agreement drawn up in detail are herewith transmitted to you.

Article 4th.—It was agreed in the fourth article that you should on no account assemble troops, or enter into any contest with any person without the authority of the Peshwa, but that should any cause of contention or dispute arise, you should refer the question to the Peshwa and abide by his decision. In conformity to this article a similar clause is inserted in the present terms.

5. In this article the confirmation under the guarantee of the British Government, of all lands held under the authority of the Peshwa, was irrevocably pledged to you, as long as you should continue to perform the duties of allegiance, fidelity, and attachment. A similar clause is introduced into the present agreement.

6. The sixth article referred to the powers given to me by the Peshwa to conclude the above articles of agreement, and to the subsequent confirmation of these articles by the Governor-General. These having been executed, it is needless to refer to them.

Of the terms of Punderpoor, consisting of six articles, the first, second, and sixth have been already carried into execution. The remaining three articles, relative to the performance of service and other duties, remain in force, and are now confirmed by the accompanying terms of agreement.

The third article, regarding service, refers to the tainat zabtas of Govind Hurree, Pursheram Ramchunder, and Neelkunt Row Trimbuck, bearing date Arba Shityn. By this you are bound to furnish, at the rate of Rs. 300 per man, as many horse as can be maintained out of the service lands, and to provide for all contingent charges agreeably to the conditions on which lands are assigned to Vittul Sheo Deo (the Vinchoorkur), Narroo Shunkur, and Neelkunt Mahadoo, and agree to be mustered according to the practice of other Surinjamee Sirdars.

That of the Vinchoorkur, as stipulated in his tainat zabta, was that he should serve throughout the year; that his horsemen should be paid on the average at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum; that they should be mustered at the presence; that the above allowance should cover all casualties, whether of men or horses; that both men and horses should be strong and fit for service; that the horses should be of the value of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 each horse; and that none but able-bodied men should be mustered; that muster should take place whenever ordered, and that the pay of all absent from muster should be made good to the Government; that all expenses of management, &c. should be considered to be provided for out of the allowance specified.

These were the terms of the service stipulated for according to usage on the tainat zabtas. The full service of late years has not, however, been exacted, for on referring to the practice observed, three-fourths, and occasionally one-half, only of the contingent had been furnished, but there has been no express sanction granted by the Government for this reduction. Government has therefore a right to the performance of the terms of the tainat zabtas; but adverting to the difficulties which the exactions of service according to these terms would occasion to you, and to the friendly desire of the Government that your circumstances may be improved, whilst at the same time the performance of effective service shall be obtained from you without leaving an opening for cavil hereafter, it is now stipulated that, with reference to the value of the Surinjamee lands actually held by you, you shall now furnish, according to the principle laid down in your tainat zabta, one-fourth of your contingent of horse; that each horse shall

be worth from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400; that the men shall be good, and that they shall be always ready for service.

Referring to the practice of the tainat zabta and to former musters, the reduced number of one-fourth now fixed upon is extremely favourable to you. You must therefore keep your troops constantly in readiness, must serve without fail whenever ordered to do so, and allow them to be mustered, refunding to the Government in proportion to the number of horsemen that may be deficient.

New terms of agreement on all these points, in conformity to the former tainat zabta and to the terms of Punderpoor, and defining the terms of your future service as well as other matters, in order to prevent all objections hereafter, are now drawn up in detail and forwarded to you. They are much more favourable than those of former times. You will accordingly take that circumstance in your consideration and will perpetually observe them.

Form of Agreement granted by the COMPANY *to* ——— *for the performance of the service of his Contingent, and for the confirmation of the lands which have been hitherto held for their maintenance, under date Soorsun Krisher Asher Myatyn ooluf* (1210) A.D. 1819.

1. You engage to perform service with your troops agreeably to the practice of the Maratha empire, as explained in the tainat zabta, and conformably to the terms of Punderpoor. The tainat zabta prescribes the performance of service according to the practice of the Vinchoorkur, Poorunduree, and Raje Bahadoor, which was that they should pay their horsemen at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum; that the men and horses should be of a good description, should be ready for service throughout the year; should be mustered whenever called upon; and that the pay of all who might be deficient should be refunded to Government. These were the former terms, but from motives of kindness towards the Sirdars, and in consideration that efficient service will now be constantly required, it is stipulated that, in proportion to the extent of lands at present held by you for the support of troops,

one-fourth of your contingent, consisting of good men and horses, shall without fail be maintained in readiness for service.

2. Your troops shall be mustered whenever called upon. The horses shall be of the value of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 each, and the men effective. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to the Government.

3. You shall serve in such a manner as the Government may order.

4. You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatsoever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must, instead of resorting yourself to extreme measures, refer the question to the Government for consideration. It will then be impartially investigated, and you must abide by the decision. This article corresponds with the 4th clause in the terms of Punderpoor, and is now confirmed.

5. Your jagheers shall be inviolably continued to you as long as you shall maintain your fidelity, allegiance, and attachment to the British Government, and shall act conformably to the several articles of this agreement. This stipulation, expressed in the 3rd article of Punderpoor, is now confirmed, and a new sunnud shall be procured to the effect from the Most Noble the Governor-General.

6. In the event of either men or horses being killed in action, you will receive no compensation from Government. All expenses are to be provided for out of the allowance granted. This principle is now to be observed.

7. You are responsible for the good government of your jagheers and for the protection of the people. As long as the administration of justice and of police shall be well conducted, the Government will not interfere in the management.

8. In addition to your contingent, you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary, and in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance to the extent of your ability.

9. You will continue to the proprietors all rights, whether of a public or a private nature—all dumalla inams, inam lands,

pensions, charitable and religious benefices, &c. as they have been heretofore enjoyed, and will take care that no complaints are made on this subject.

10. In the event of any of your criminals resorting to the Company's territory, you will represent the affair to Government, and they shall upon inquiry be delivered up to you. On the other hand, should any criminals of the Government or offenders belonging to its territory seek refuge within your lands, they will be pursued by our police officers, and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

No. II.

Additional lands, &c.

The total amount to be about Rs. 2,00,000 to be distributed in nearly the following proportions:—

Chintamon Row	Rs. 30,000
Gopal Row	30,000
Govind Row	30,000
Mahadoo Row	30,000
Gopal Row (of Tasgaum) in addition to his rights by treaty.	22,000
Keshew Row (of Koorundwar), including indemnity for Sumpgaum and Bageewaree	40,000
Gunput Row Surbalkur (Shedbalkur)	8,000

These proportions may be modified in some degree by the possible necessity of giving up in some cases for the sake of consolidation more than the individual is entitled to on the above principle, but it is to be adhered to as much as possible.

The funds from which it is to be afforded.

1. Deshmookhee mokassa and other collections belonging to Government on the lands of the Jagheerdars.

2. Lands belonging to Government within or contiguous to the jagheers and now usurped by the Putwurdhuns.

3. Rastia's jagheer or other resumed jagheer lands north of the Kristna.

No. III.

Consolidations and pecuniary Indemnities.

The Putwurdhuns have few or no claims on our lands, and there are few of their villages so peculiarly inconvenient from their situation as to render exchanges particularly desirable.

The customs and the rights of coining it is extremely desirable to obtain, but this must be done, as advised by General Munro, at leisure, and with the free consent of the Jagheerdars.

The right of coining may be obtained by offering a sum of money somewhat superior to their profits from the mint. The customs are much more difficult to manage, as they require the residence of our Agents within their lands will doubtless lead to frequent disputes.

If the Jagheerdars can be prevailed on to adopt our tariff and our system with regard to customs, such an arrangement would be much the best. If this is impossible, we must endeavour to purchase the customs of their jagheers and the right of establishing our collectors throughout the jagheers; but this, if possible, is to be avoided.

Nos. IV. V. VI. and VII.

The indemnity for Sumpgaum and Bageewaree is provided for in the additional lands No. II. By my letter from Punderpoor to Appa Sahib, and probably by all my letters, lands not then in the hands of the Putwurdhuns are to be made up for by a corresponding deduction from the number of their troops. Any village, koorun, or garden to which they attach a particular value may, however, be restored, if not particularly inconvenient.

No. IV.—Indemnity for Sumpgaum and Bageewaree.

No V.—Villages, &c. resumed by the Peshwa.

Such exemptions from customs as may have been usually granted may be continued. The quantity of goods to each Chief may be fixed to prevent abuses. All supplies, &c. for our camps to be exempted from customs in their lands.

No. VI.—Claims to exemptions from customs.

No. VII.—Formal agreement with Gunput Row.

The same agreement to be entered into with Gunput Row as with the others; where he is entitled by General Munro's agreement to any particular privileges, they are to be confirmed in a separate letter from me.

No. VIII.

The Claims of Government against the Putwurdhuns.

These may be classed into—

1*st.*—Claims admitted by the Putwurdhuns.

2*nd.*—Claims disputed on the ground of prescription, and neither agitated at the settlement of Punderpoor nor since.

3*rd.*—Claims made at the time of the terms of Punderpoor or agitated since under some of those terms.

The 1st and 3rd may be allowed to the Putwurdhuns in part of the Rs. 2,00,000.

The 2nd may be given up as the property of the Putwurdhuns.

No. IX.

Family disputes.

1*st.*—Are jagheers to be divided?

Answer.—The principle to be admitted, but the division is rather to be retarded on account of the sudden changes in the state of property it would produce.

2*nd.*—Is the elder to have a larger share?

Answer.—Where no division has already been made he may be allowed such honorary possessions as the village allotted for a nobut, &c.

3*rd.*—Chintamon Row's dispute with the Meeruch man about his jagheer. This is confined to the dispute about the pasture lands and that about Yelwuttee. The former was settled by Moro Dixit Dikshut; one or two points were disputed by Chintamon Row which Mr. Chaplin can now decide.

Mr. Chaplin can also decide on Chintamon Row's claim regarding the unauthorised occupation of Yelwuttee, &c.

2. *The partition of the family property.*—This will be best done by Mr. Chaplin after referring to the division formerly made by Appa Sahib and Baba Phurkia.

4. *Gopal Row's dispute with Gunput Row.*—The Peshwa's sunnud for the partition is to be final for all lands held by the family at the time when the sunnud was issued. Amnapoor and Sumdoly being represented by Gopal Row to have been kept back at that time in consequence of a private agreement that he should have his share, Balajee Punt, and such other evidence of that transaction as is forthcoming, is to be examined.

The division of family property to be made by Gopal Punt or such other ancient carcoon of the family as may be agreed on by both parties. Gunput Row's claims for arrears and all others not included in the above are set aside, except that for title-deeds.

5. *The Meeruch man's dispute with his brother.*—To be settled as Mr. Chaplin thinks proper. It is desirable that the younger brother should be content with an addition to his allowance, and the discharge of his debts; but if he should not, he must have his share.

6. *The Meeruch man's dispute with Narayen Row's widow.*—Mr. Chaplin to examine his claim to retain Yelwuttee, &c., and to receive an indemnity from the Meeruch man, if these are restored to Chintamon Row.

7. *The claims of Gunput Row Conair to a share in Sumpgaum and Bageewaree.*—This appears equitable on the principle of the Peshwa's sunnud, which must be shown to Mr. Chaplin.

Notes of an agreement with Gunput Row, *dated* 10*th March* 1819.

1. His rule of service may be either during the time of necessity (of which the British Government is to be the judge) with his 611 men, or at all times with one-fourth of that number. This is to be as Gunput Row may choose.

2. Gunput Row's share of the tribute of Sorapoor will be paid to him if the Sirkar gets its share, otherwise not (or rather he may be

made to renounce it distinctly, we giving him the half of Akulcote and Bellowree, which were to have been exchanged first).

This article may be the substance of a separate agreement with Gunput Row if he agrees to the same terms as the others; but if he insists on keeping up the rule, that he is not to be called on at all times to serve, it may be in the body of the agreement.

Besides the above articles the following points are to be adjusted :—

1. A letter to Gunput Row stating the demands made on General Munro which cannot be complied with, and the reason why.

These are as follows :—

Article 3rd of the demand (for the restoration of his jagheer).

The former Government had as good a right to take away as to give, and had taken away. The jagheers have been assigned to others. A provision was made with the Sirdars to indemnify them for these losses by a deduction from their contingents. The same must be done with Gunput Row.

Article 5th of the demands (for exemption from all demands of creditors). Future debts to our immediate subjects must be paid.

Article 6th of the demands (for the restoration of certain inams). These inams are, and long have been, resumed by the donors; the British Government cannot possibly interfere to procure their restitution.

2. A settlement of the family disputes on the following principles :—

The Peshwa's sunnud for the division to be final with regard to the lands then held by the brothers.

Amnapoor and Surrudoly to be divided as was promised by Dadjee Sahib when Gunput Row forbore for the common interest to apply about them to the Sirkar.

Bhoze, Yekshumba, and other acquisitions since the partition to be equally divided.

The family property to be divided by respectable carcoons of the family agreed on by both parties.

3. An inam equal to that given by Pursheram Bhow (Rs. 200) to be given to the temple at Tasgaum.

4. The Government half of Akulcote and Bellowree (worth about Rs. 10,000), and any inconvenient claims of Government on Gunput Row's lands, to be given up to him. If worth more than Rs. 20,000 in all, he must give something in exchange.

5. An agreement for the effectual protection of his country from our troops and passengers.

6. Land worth Rs. 200 a year at Benares to be given in inam to Gunput Row to found a Petta on.

7. To continue in employment as many as possible of the Brahmins alluded to in General Munro's answer to the 23rd Article; when it is inconvenient to do so, to pension them to the amount of their former salary or nearly so.

4th March 1819.

Agreement between GUNPUT ROW PŬTWURDHUN *of Tasgaum and* Brigadier General MUNRO.

TRANSLATION.

Agreement in Camp at Badami near Amnapoor. Gunput Row, son of Pursheram Ramchunder, sends from Tasgaum by his Vakeel, Untajee Punt, the following Articles; 17th February 1818:—

Questions.	*Answers.*
1*st.*—In the event of recalling my contingent from the army, I shall be involved with the Peshwa, and must be protected by the Company.	1*st.*—If through friendship for the Company you recall your contingent, you will have nothing to fear from the Peshwa.
2*nd.*—As I have been for a long time on terms of friendship with the Company, I shall recall my contingent, but I must not be reproached by them for it, nor must I lose their confidence by my so doing, otherwise I shall be unfor-	2*nd.*—If through friendship for the Company you will recall your contingent, the Company's officers will be all much pleased with you, and will not say that you have acted wrong: of this do not be afraid. The Company

Questions.

tunate on both sides. It is well known to you how my own government has behaved to me, and how much I owe to the British, and I desire a continuance of their friendship.

3*rd.*—Should a treaty of peace be concluded between the Peshwa and the Company, the whole surinjam of my grandfather, including what Sindia and others have had from it, and also the surinjam, with the Naobut, Nugara, and Chuogara granted to my father after the battle of Kurda, but never enjoyed: all these you must stipulate for me from the Peshwa.

4*th.*—The villages of Yekshumbas and Bhoze have been released by the Company from Nepanikur, and are now enjoyed by Dadjee Sahib, a third share of them, which is my right, you must put me in possession of.

5*th.*—The debts incurred on account of my (Sirdaree) chiefship I shall endeavour to settle with my creditors in the best way I can, but the Company is not to give them countenance against me.

6*th.*—Any inam fields, battee ground, garden ground, or places enjoyed by my ancestors and not by me to be given up to me.

Answers.

and you are friends, and friendship will increase: no suspicion will ever be entertained of you.

3*rd.*—The restoration of your ancient surinjam by the Peshwa, including what Sindia and others have had of it, will be taken into consideration, and on examination of your sunnuds whatever ought to be will be done. This article is reserved for consideration. If on examination your claim prove correct, it will be satisfied by the Peshwa.

4*th.*—If you cannot settle this among yourselves (the three brothers), I will get it restored to you if your claim is just.

5*th.*—The Company will not give countenance to your creditors; what is to be settled with them will be done through yourself.

6*th.*—Inam fields, &c. now enjoyed by you will be retained by you, and the rest of this condition will be taken into consideration; where your claim is good you will obtain restoration.

Questions.

7*th.*—My old friend Gunput Row Mendalee had jagheer lands from the Peshwa which he now holds : to him the Company must continue them as heretofore.

8*th.*—The Khasgee of the Peshwas who had surinjam grants for a palankeen, servants, &c. must have that which he has enjoyed restored to him, and what he now enjoys.

9*th.*—Towards the expenses of the Pagoda of Gunputtee in the town of Tasgaum the Company must make some new inam grant. Of the inams allotted to this purpose by my ancestors some are now in force and some not ; this must be inquired into and the whole confirmed.

10*th.*—Should the war end in favour of the Peshwa, no opportunity of reconciliation will be given to me, and I shall lose all my present possessions. The Company in this case must make me an equivalent in their own territories.

11*th.*—The Company must give me a place on the other side of the Toombudra for myself to reside in and remove my effects to.

Answers.

7*th.*—Your friend Gunput Row Mendalee will have his jagheer continued to him if it has been a long time in his hands.

8*th.*—What is now enjoyed by the Khasgee will be continued to him, and the rest of this condition will be taken into consideration.

9*th.*—Whatever now belongs to the Pagoda will be continued to it, and what it has been dispossessed of will be taken into consideration. Any new grants to be made by the Company must be made hereafter when a settlement has been concluded.

10*th.*—The Peshwa can never overcome the Company ; but should it prove otherwise, and you remain a friend of the Company, and the Peshwa does not in consequence continue to you your possessions, you will get an equivalent in the Company's territories.

11*th.*—I wrote to you some time ago to take your choice of three places for yourself to reside in and remove your property to ; of these, one will be given up to you until a treaty of peace, when you must return to your own possession.

Questions.

12*th.*—From want of rain the harvest of last year having failed, my expenditure has amounted to two or three lakhs of rupees : I request assistance from the Company. My expenses have been proportioned to my surinjam.

Answers.

12*th.*—You have expended three lakhs of rupees : you can settle about that yourself. If your expenses are proportioned to your surinjam, you must diminish them to pay your debt.

13*th.*—I have served the Peshwa heretofore, but I cannot serve any other master from my old friendship. I must be permitted to remain in quiet possession of my surinjam.

13*th.*—Your services have always been in requisition heretofore by the Peshwa : this will not be the case with the Company ; but should any important occasion render it necessary during perhaps 10 or 15 years, you will afford aid according to ancient usage. You will not be always summoned on other occasions.

14*th.*—Should a treaty of peace be concluded between Bajee Row and the Company, it must be stipulated in the treaty form that my services be placed on the same respectable footing as formerly with Bajee Row.

14*th.*—There is no intention of making any treaty with the Peshwa ; but should it happen otherwise, your services will be stipulated for with Bajee Row to be placed on the same footing as formerly.

15*th.*—Should any of my dependents, whether belonging to my estate or my family, be guilty of any crime or misdemeanour, the punishment of it to be left to myself, whether the Company or the Peshwa shall prevail hereafter, and other Jagheerdars to be warned not to give protection to offenders, but to deliver them up.

15*th.*—Should any of your dependents, either connected with your family or purgunnas, be guilty of any crime, &c., the Company will leave the case for decision and punishment to yourself; and should any offender go for protection to others, they will be warned to send them to you.

Questions.	*Answers.*
16*th.*—My two brothers, Mahadoo Row Dadjee and Gopal Row Ramchunder, have got greater shares than myself of my household property and jagheer : I shall endeavour to settle with them ; but should I not succeed, the Company must interfere in my favour.	16*th.*—If you can adjust the equal division of your father's property with your brothers, so much the better ; but if not successful, and you will bring your complaint before the Company, they will, according to the justness of your claims, decide.
17*th.*—The surinjam mahals of other Sirdars, and likewise the mahals of my own Sirkar as well as other Sirkars, have boundary disputes with my mahals : you must give directions that the boundaries, &c. in the time of my father are to be observed, as Gokla and others since that time have been making disputes.	17*th.*—The surinjam mahals of other Sirdars, likewise the Sirkar mahals which have boundary and other disputes with your mahals, will be inquired into, and what has been taken from you unjustly by Gokla and others since the time of your father, an adjustment will be made respecting it according as it stood in the time of your father.
18*th.* The tribute of Sorapoor which was granted to my family by the Peshwa is not paid to me : on this subject you must give instructions.	18*th.*—The tribute of Sorapoor granted in surinjam from the Peshwa, if it appears just by your sunnud it will be taken into consideration, and if it appears expedient to recover from the Raja, instructions will be given about it.
19*th.*—There being two authorities in the village of Akulcope and Belowree which give rise to disputes occasionally, let the Company give up their claims to me, and take in exchange the tribute of Sorapoor.	19*th.*—Should you make your claims good to the tribute of Sorapoor, and it can be transferred to the Company, the Company's claims on the two villages will be made over in exchange for it.

20*th*.—The nuzur which remains due by me to the Peshwa amounting to Rs. 1,60,000, and what was added to it by Moro Diksit on account of the smallness of my contingent, Rs. 40,000, I must be relieved from by the Company.

In this manner answers have been written to the above 23 Articles hereafter. These, including the articles now objected to and those altogether rejected, will hereafter be inquired into and carried into effect by the Company's Government as is written in the memorandum. In this would be no deviation. Whatever has remained in force till now will certainly be continued hereafter.

Said to be signed by General Munro.

Letter from Chintamon Row.

After Compliments,

Your letter of the 5th Mohurrum was sent to me by Mr. Chaplin from Hoobly, and I received it on the 29th when I was with Bajee Row. You sent a letter to me desiring me to leave him and retire with my Contingent to my (usual) residence; that by doing so I should not be a loser, as a new agreement, the same as that made at Punderpoor, should be entered into with me under the Company's Government: that you wrote to me.

Mr. Chaplin wrote to me that, were I to keep up a third of my Contingent to keep down insurrection, by this arrangement the country would become populous, the benefit of which I should reap as well as increase in my reputation, adding, why should I lengthen on this subject.

You sent a letter last year without date when I was with Bajee Row and fighting against the Company's Government. On this account (you said) that the agreement and intentions of the Company towards me were forfeited, adding "if you withdraw from all connection with Bajee Row and separate from him with your Contingent, retiring to your residence and remaining there consistent

with the advice of, and in firm friendship with, the Company, that you may sustain no loss by it. Another treaty similar to that of Punderpoor will be concluded with you." Thus you wrote, and I conducted myself accordingly.

I wrote to you on the 19th of Rubee ool Awul of last year, in the Sund Sular Ushur, at Punderpoor. I took the promise of my Sirkar and the guarantee of the Company, and you sent a letter from which if I deviate it will be correct for you to write me that the terms of my agreement and guarantee are forfeited; but no such thing can I be accused of. While I remain in observance of the conditions of my agreement how can it be forfeited? Consider of this. I am only a servant and must do what my masters order me, but I have near failed in my friendship for the Company; this I formerly wrote. In the present letter is repeated what I have written before; but the agreement and guarantee and the contents of your subsequent notes shall be considered of, and a reply sent hereafter. That in the country in this neighbourhood an arrangement had been made to keep down bands I formerly wrote you. To your letter it is requisite I should be particular in my replies. Consider of this and do not take exception at me for it.

(True translation)

(Signed) JOHN CLUNES, Interpreter.

Chundur 12 *Sufur.*

Letter from CHINTAMON ROW.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

Your letter of the 5th Mohurrum was forwarded to me by Mr. Chaplin from Hoobly and reached me on the 29th. In my reply to it on the 12th Sufur, I promised to give more detailed reply hereafter when I had taken into consideration the treaty and your guarantee, with the contents of the notes subsequently written to me, and accordingly I now reply to it.

You wrote me to the following effect:—"In the districts there are many Silladars and other people without employment who might be induced to form a marauding party to the injury of the country. The sirdars of your family have jagheers allotted to them in the tract

beyond Meeruch for the maintenance of their contingent, one-third of which they should keep up for the protection of the country and keeping down insurrections." This I had considered of and requested Mr. Chaplin to write to you, which he did, and in your reply you say—"I have served the Peshwa 100 years, and to serve now would be to injure my reputation, and what can be greater loss, and I have formerly been written to that I should sustain no loss. A copy of this letter was sent to me by Mr. Chaplin. The Company's troops, who protect the rest of the country, would not find it difficult to protect also a small portion of the Carnatic, but I considered it honourable for you to take care of the country in your neighbourhood, and therefore called on you to keep up a third of your contingents. This is not service that you should lose your reputation by it, and your complaints therefore do not appropriate."

You requested as a friend that I would take care that no insurrection shall take place in the countries connected with me, and I therefore sent orders to the districts, villages, &c. and arrangements were made accordingly. Should there, however, arise any evil-disposed persons, they will be furnished without partiality.

Mr. Chaplin having appointed Kristna Row to reside with me to see the muster of the third part of my contingent, and communicate with me on matters of detail as they occur, induced me to write to him in the manner I did, viz. that I had served the Peshwa 100 years; that to serve now would be dishonourable, and what can be a greater loss?

On one occasion you wrote to me as follows:—"When you was with Bajee Row I wrote to you desiring that you should leave him and return with your troops to your usual residence; that you should not lose by it; and I would renew, under the Company's Government, the agreement formerly made at Punderpoor with Bajee Row."

You formerly wrote to me that in the last treaty with Bajee Row you had confirmed the agreement made at Punderpoor. In another letter you write me that my agreement and your guarantee has become null and void. Thus you have sent me two letters in different styles, the one stating the confirmation of my agreement, the other its annihilation. I beg you to consider of this.

On one occasion you write as follows: " At Punderpoor an agreement was made in which the conditions of your service are particularised, and there is no wish to require anything new of you. After it was proclaimed everywhere that it was the intention of the Company's Government to retain possession of the country, it was understood that, according to the terms of the treaty concluded at Punderpoor, things should go on with: " thus you write. But who came from me to discuss the terms of the new engagement? You write again— " Bajee Row himself having consigned over the sovereignty of this country to the Company, there could be no dishonour in your transferring your service." As to this, the Sahoo (Sattara) Maharaja gave the investment of the first Peshwaship to Ballajee Punt Nana in the year 1636; four years after this my grandfather, Govind Punt Nana, entered his service and was treated as a child of his family; to this effect I have a document in my possession; to this he owed his elevation. Upwards of 100 years have passed since this, and to serve any other cannot be approved of by Heaven. This I write to you in friendship.

Mr. Chaplin has written to me to keep up a third of my Contingent to prevent insurrections, observing that this should render the country more populous, from which I should derive advantage as well as increase my reputation. In consequence of this I made arrangements in all the country where I had authority to keep down insurgents.

(True translation)

(Signed) JOHN CLUNES, Interpreter.

Chundur, 27th Supur.

No. 523.

To C. T. METCALFE, Esq.

Poona, 18*th March* 1819.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Mr. Chaplin regarding the adjustment of the affairs of the Putwurdhuns. These affairs are extremely perplexed and embarrassing, but I hope the mode of settlement now adopted may be found effectual.

The only article that requires explanation is the proposal for dividing the lands of Chintamon Row among the other Putwurdhuns. My object in recommending this liberality is to convince the country that Government has no wish to enrich itself at the expense of its dependents ; and to prevent the bad impression that would be made by the immediate diminution of the importance of the only great family which took part with us in the course of the war with the Peshwa.

I trust this reasoning may meet the approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

No. 566 of 1819.

To Mr. Secretary METCALFE.

Sir,—My letter to Mr. Chaplin, dated March 18th, will have made His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General acquainted with the arrangements I proposed to make with the Putwurdhuns. In addition to the terms there proposed, I likewise sounded their Vakeels on the subject of their giving permanent compensation in money for the service of their reduced quota. I considered this a very desirable exchange, as it would procure for Government the services of an efficient body of horse, and thus employ a portion of the discharged soldiery, while that was an object, and would be

convertible into a pecuniary resource when the country should be so settled as to admit of reduction in this branch of our force. If the Jagheerdars are left to keep up their contingents, experience has shown that the most unremitting and invidious strictness will be necessary to prevent the maintenance of any contingents by the Jagheerdars from falling into disuse, while no exertion will be sufficient to render this a source of permanent employment for many horsemen beyond those connected by relationship or long service with the families of the Chiefs, whom they would not discharge even if the pecuniary plan should be adopted. The letters to the Putwurdhuns were not despatched before I left Poona, in consequence of a request from the Vakeels that they might first be allowed to take the sentiments of their employers on the minor arrangements before anything final was determined on. Their despatch was still further delayed by the detention of the Maratha writer who had charge of them, who was taken sick at Waee on his way to Belgaum. I then suspended the despatch until I should have settled with Chintamon Row, on whose agreement those of the rest might be modified. It will be in the recollection of Government that this Chief at first positively refused to serve, on which I addressed a letter to him, dated the 7th of April, requiring him either to accept the terms of Punderpoor, modified as they now stand, or the terms which I have proposed to the other Jagheerdars. I requested an answer within fifteen days, and declared explicitly that a failure in compliance on his part would compel Government to resume his jagheer. A translation of this letter is annexed, and a copy of the terms enclosed are likewise transmitted for the purpose of comparison with those actually concluded.

On my arrival at Belgaum, which was the first opportunity he had of answering my letter, Chintamon Row announced his intention of coming there to meet me, but accompanied this offer with a letter declining to serve, and expressing his surprise that the British Government, after guaranteeing his services to the Peshwa in 1812, should now wish to transfer them to itself. This arrangement is founded on a sophistry of which Chintamon Row has before made use: that as the British Government at Punderpoor guaranteed his jagheer to him as long as he should serve the Peshwa with fidelity, it could not dispossess him unless he had broken his

engagements to that prince, the fallacy of which lies in his interpreting an agreement intended exclusively to protect him against the Peshwa into a general guarantee of his possessions in all possible situations, and whatever might be his own misconduct towards every other State but the Peshwa's. I have the honour to enclose a translation of this letter. The Vakeel who brought it suggested, as from himself, the plan of a pecuniary payment, which I had not before proposed to Chintamon Row because he disclaimed our title to service, and from the subsequent communications of the Vakeels I had little doubt that this plan would be readily adopted. Under this impression, on the day after Chintamon Row had arrived and paid his visit of ceremony, I sent Ramjee Oaka, a very respectable Brahmin in my employ and a relation of Chintamon Row's, to impress him with the unreasonableness of his demands and the impossibility of their being acceded to. This attempt was totally unsuccessful, for Ramjee Oaka returned, accompanied by two Vakeels, with six written demands, some frivolous and others quite inadmissible. They were as follows :—

1. That Chintamon Row should be allowed to furnish his Contingent as an ally, not as a servant.

2. That he should be advanced a large sum of money to pay his debts contracted in the Peshwa's service.

3. That all the lands and dues, contained in his original sunnud, which he had lost at various periods previous to the settlement of Punderpoor should be restored to him. This involved a sacrifice of about two lakhs of rupees by Government, besides the resumption of the lands of his relation, the Jagheerdar of Meeruch, amounting to four lakhs of rupees.

4. That his family disputes should be decided.

5. That I should institute an inquiry whether he had not been disgraced and dishonoured by his relations.

6. That a cowle or written agreement, to the effect of the promises contained in my letter from Punderpoor and bearing the same date (in 1812), should be furnished under the seal of His Majesty or the Company's authorities in England.

These his Vakeels said were the only terms on which he would furnish his Contingent. He himself, however, informed Ramjee Oaka that he would serve without any other conditions if the British Government would engage to prohibit the slaughter of horned cattle and the pressing of Brahmins for bigarries, which he said had taken place in the Concan during the war. Were this agreed to he would submit to the disgrace of quitting the Peshwa's service for ours; without this he said neither he nor his son would ever submit to this dishonour.

On receiving this communication, which was sent in opposition to the advice of every man about him, I again deputed Ramjee Oaka to impress on Chintamon Row the consequences of his refusing to serve. I said he was mistaken if he thought his jagheer would go to his son as he had desired, or that he would be permitted to reside on it even as a private person; that his lands were only continued to him on the ground of his having early declared his intention of quitting the Peshwa and coming over to the British Government; that if it now appeared he had no such intention, he must lose his land like the other Jagheerdars, though he would be allowed a stipend; and policy would require that he should reside at Benares or some point where his influence could not be employed against the interests of the British Government. I begged him to consider what would become of his son and all his dependents in such an event, and what would be thought of his inconsistency and levity in bringing forward such demands at this period. I also pointed out that there was no disgrace in transferring his allegiance on the extinction of the State he formerly served, which had been the fortune at one time or other of every chief in India, and I said I could not suppose that he would consider the service of the British Government in itself otherwise than an honour. At the same time I declined going to an entertainment to which Chintamon Row had before invited me, declaring that I could have no satisfaction in such an appearance of cordiality when I might be required to dispossess him of his jagheer on the next day. In reply to this Chintamon Row sent a message late at night through Ramjee Oaka (which he refused to deliver) requesting me to point out a place for his future residence, to which he might immediately repair.

Next morning he reconsidered the subject and sent a new Vakeel, named Nursing Row, to say that he was willing to serve, but as his people were unfit from the strictness of English discipline, he begged to be allowed to pay money instead of furnishing horse. This I immediately agreed to; but the restoration of lands contained in his original sunnud, and the grant of a cowle from England, to be dated in 1812, were still insisted on, with many attempts to accuse Government of breach of faith in not having caused the restoration of those lands and given the cowle as promised at Punderpoor. The first of these arguments was maintained at many conferences, notwithstanding the following passage in my letter from Punderpoor:—

"The surinjamee lands which you hold by sunnuds from the Peshwa's government will remain in your hands. Should you have been deprived of any of your surinjamee lands, a proportionate reduction will be made in your contingent." To this Chintamon Row objected that it was in the letter not in the terms, and founded his claim on the 3rd article, which refers to the tainat zabtas of the chiefs. It was pointed out that the 3rd article was an engagement on the part of Sirdars to serve according to their tainat zabtas; that the promise regarding their jagheer was contained in the 5th article; and that, as it only stipulated for their retaining undisturbed possession, not for their receiving any addition, it was quite consistent with the explanation given in the letter that accompanied the terms. Chintamon replied to this that I had admitted in my circular letter on the breaking out of the war that the Peshwa had not fulfilled all the terms, and that I had mentioned that an article had been introduced into the last treaty to secure their fulfilment in future. Chintamon Row contended that this must allude to the Peshwa's failure to restore the lands, as he had failed in no other particular. I replied that he had failed to arbitrate Chintamon Row's disputes; that he had exercised his right of commanding service in a different manner from what was intended; and that by Chintamon Row's own account he had several times treated him with indignity contrary to his promises at Punderpoor. I then said that it had been intended to give up the lands now under discussion to the Sirdars; but this was gratuitous, like the restoration of Rastia's lands, and had no reference to the terms of Punderpoor, where it was expressly provided

that the lands should not be given up. Chintamon Row's second demand (for a cowle) is scarcely given up yet, although it is avowedly useless, as the state of things to which such a cowle could apply no longer exists. He also now demanded that he should be allowed to make war on his relations, which was at once rejected.

These points having been discussed, I gave Nursing Row a draft of an agreement in which a payment in money or cession of territory is substituted for the service of horse. The preamble was made nearly the same as that contained in the former terms. To this Chintamon Row proposed to substitute another draft in which the British Government was made to recede from this demand for Chintamon Row's service in consequence of his declaring such service to be inconsistent with his honour; but this was instantly rejected with much displeasure, and at a meeting which I now had with Chintamon Row at my tent in the presence of Mr. Chaplin, I began by telling him "that such language was highly improper for him to use or for me to listen to, and that the basis of all future proceedings must be a distinct admission on his part that he now owed to the Company the service which he before owed to the Peshwa. When this was admitted, the Government would grant such modification of the conditions of service as it thought reasonable." Chintamon Row acceded to this proposition with unexpected facility, and proceeded to propose the preamble and 1st article nearly in the terms that now stand, and he agreed to all the other terms with some trifling verbal alterations, but objected to the part of the 7th article of the old draft in which it is implied that the British Government will interfere in the police of his jagheer if not well managed by him. He declared in plain terms that he could not possibly hold his jagheer on these terms, and I told him that he might alter the phrase if he pleased, but that the right of interference must be preserved, not only to prevent his jagheer becoming an independent State, but actually to guard against the danger of its falling into disorder at some future period. A slight change in the terms appeared to Chintamon Row sufficient as a salvo for his honour, and his good management of his jagheer is now declared to be an essential condition of the whole grant. Chintamon Row afterwards added an article (Article 7th), declaring that his rank and dignity should be the same as it had been under

the Peshwa, and another (Article 8th) that his detached possessions should not be interfered with. On the other hand an addition was made to the article (Article 9th in the old terms and 5th in the new) by which all inams and other rights within his jagheer were to be continued to the proprietors, all lands of this description that had been usurped being now directed to be restored. Chintamon Row afterwards objected to receive a sunnud from doubts how it might be expressed. The objection was overruled, but he was assured that it would not differ in the substance or in the rank assigned to him from the present paper. He was also very desirous to retain the rights of private war, which was peremptorily rejected, unless in cases where his residence might be attacked and no time to refer to Government. Considerable altercation likewise took place regarding the form of the agreement which Chintamon Row wished to have more in the form of a treaty with an independent State but which I made in the form usual with the Peshwa, which was that of a grant from the Government, of which Chintamon Row was to mark his acceptance by returning a copy attested in his own hand. After all this was concluded, Chintamon Row persisted in demanding a cowle from England dated in 1812. When told that such a paper would now be worse than useless, he replied that it would be useless, but it had been promised, and he was entitled to demand it. The promise is supposed to be contained in the following passage of my letter from Punderpoor :—" The British Government will guarantee the fulfilment of these terms towards all the Sirdars who accept them." This is expressed in Marathi :—" The British Government will give a cowle." And on this Chintamon Row founds his demand for a written paper, although he admits that it would now be inapplicable, and that he never applied for it while it would have been of use.

I report these minute particulars that no obscurity may remain regarding any part of the agreement ; if any doubt should exist, Chintamon Row will not fail to take advantage of it. I have had a great deal of intercourse with him both during the discussions relating to this agreement and others regarding his family disputes. Though otherwise rather respectable and well intentioned, he has a narrow and crooked understanding, a litigious spirit, and a capricious

temper. Our intercourse completely restored his good humour, and he had latterly an appearance of perfect cordiality and satisfaction, which, although it may not be lasting, I have no doubt was perfectly sincere. The selection of the districts to be given up by Chintamon Row, and the settlement of his family disputes, which are very complicated, remain to be completed by Mr. Chaplin. I have been much guided by that gentleman's opinion in the plans I have adopted towards the Putwurdhuns, and have been very much assisted by him in carrying them into effect. All arrangements with the other Jagheerdars in this part of the country have been conducted entirely by Mr. Chaplin, who, in addition to his collectorate of 25 lakhs of rupees, has the management of Chiefs enjoying an annual income of 50 lakhs of rupees.

I hope the agreement with Chintamon Row will meet with the approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General. The only point in which it varies from the letter of His Excellency's instructions is in the commutation of service for money, and the circumstances of Chintamon Row's conduct obliged me to decide on it without a reference to Government. No other right of the British Government is lost by this arrangement but that of calling out a Contingent, which, when furnished, would never have been of the least use, and to procure the attendance of which we must have constantly run the risk of a rupture with the Jagheerdars. Such a rupture would no doubt soon end in their ruin, but it is neither consistent with the reputation of the British Government nor with the principles of His Excellency's policy to prefer an agreement which is likely to ruin one of the parties. I hope the other Jagheerdars may be inclined to accept the same arrangement.

The Dessaee of Kittoor and Appa Dessaée also came to Belgaum to meet me, but no business was transacted with either. The Dessaee of Kittoor's affairs were long since settled, and he had only to express his satisfaction with the arrangement, and I thought it expedient to defer settling the extent and manner of Appa Dessaee's service until the restoration of the cowle promised to him by General Munro.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Camp Nowulgoond, 18*th May* 1819.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Substance of a letter from Mr. ELPHINSTONE *to* CHINTAMON ROW PUTWURDHUN, *dated 7th April* 1819.

Your letter dated the 21st Rubbee Oolawut was received on the 4th of Jumadee oola Akhir. The observations contained in your letter having been before replied to, need not be again noticed. It is now only necessary to say that you were formerly promised terms for your guidance similar to those of Punderpoor, but the terms of Punderpoor being chiefly directed to guarding the rights of Government, it seems expedient that the new terms granted to the Chiefs should contain a precise statement of the stipulation of the former agreement and all others that are intended to be enforced, so that they may be acted on without dispute, and that they should likewise be more favourable to the Sirdars than the former terms. A draft of terms on these principles, and another literally transferred from those of Punderpoor, are now sent to you for your choice: you will be pleased to select whichever you think most suitable to your rank and understanding, and best calculated to secure the permanence of your possession of your lands, and to obtain for you the favour of Government. Whichever draft you select, you will be so good as to return, signed and sealed within fifteen days from this date, and a confirmation of it will then be transmitted from Government. It is my sincere desire to confirm and increase your friendship, and I have therefore waved all grounds of altercation and sent you these two drafts. If you agree to neither, I have no alternative left. If you should obstinately refuse to accede to the propositions offered to you, I see no means by which your jagheer can be continued to you. I beg you to understand this clearly and to reply accordingly. If you accept neither of the drafts, immediate measures must be adopted regarding your jagheer. I have already from my reliance on your wisdom, and my anxiety for your friendship, gone to the utmost limit of correspondence and discussion. I must therefore now request an explicit declaration which of the terms you wish to accept.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Translation of a letter from CHINTAMON ROW *to* MR. ELPHINSTONE, *dated the 29th of Jumadee oola Akhir, corresponding to April 25th.*

I have received your letter (recapitulate contents). You refer to your former letters: they have been replied to at the time, and my answers contain every detail.

The Company, out of friendship to prevent my severing from virtue, sent me a letter and a memorandum of terms settled, the substance of which was that I should serve the Peshwa according to the ancient practice of the Maratha State, as shown in my tainat zabta, and that I should perform service as my ancestors had done; that as long as I served with fidelity my jagheer should be guaranteed to me by the British Government, and that I need be under no apprehension as long as I served faithfully; that the British Government was answerable for my retaining my lands, and for my honour and dignity; that a cowle would be given by the British Government to the effect that no deviation from these terms should ever take place, with many assurances that the British Government would not fail to perform whatever it promised.

A cowle to this effect ought therefore to have been sent to me from the British Government in Europe, engaging that the terms of Punderpoor should be conformed to, and that no injury should be offered to me by the British Government, but that I should be supported and assisted in all affairs. This cowle has never been sent. I desire it may be sent, as was promised.

It is nowhere stipulated in the terms of Punderpoor that in the event of disagreement between the Peshwa and the British Government I am to serve the latter. All the strong assurances above alluded to were given to satisfy me that the promises made to me would not be departed from. Let me therefore have the cowle from England, as was promised, and the accomplishment of all the other promises rests with the Company.

It was written that the Company had inserted an article in the new treaty to secure the due performance of the terms of Punderpoor. That the same Company which wrote this should now write the

present proposition is quite improper; for the Company is consistent and never breaks its word, and the world is dazzled with the splendour of its justice. You are good enough to advise me in the way of friendship not to be obstinate in refusing to accede to your proposals, but there is no obstinacy with your promises. In what I have written I have only held fast to the terms of Punderpoor, to secure which you inserted an article in the new treaty.

In my friendship for the British Government I have gone to the utmost limit of discussion and explanation, yet you write me as above, and call on me to sign one or other of two memoranda within 15 days on pain of losing my jagheer. You promised at Punderpoor that my jagheer should be continued and my honour preserved; declared it to be under the Company's guarantee, and gave me repeated assurances of the Company's good faith: and I have served the Peshwa in exact conformity to my engagements, and have never deviated from the terms of Punderpoor in any respect. If notwithstanding all this you write that immediate measures must be adopted regarding my jagheer, what answer am I° to return? You advise me to act as may be most suitable to my rank and wisdom, and most likely to secure the permanent possession of my jagheer and to obtain the favour of Government. Now it is most consistent with my rank and wisdom to preserve my honour, as I before wrote, and for securing the possession of my jagheer I have acquired the Company's friendship, which is the greatest of all securities; from that friendship I hope to have all my wishes and expectations accomplished to the utmost extent of my desire.

After all this you may do as may seem to be fit in your wisdom.

ENCLOSURE No. 4 (*not required, being the engagement given in Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI. p.* 151, *and analysed above in the account of Sanglee*).

No. 578.

To Mr. Secretary METCALFE.

Sir,—At Bagulcote I received visits from the remaining Chiefs of the family of Putwurdhuns, except Gunput Row of Tasgaum. These are Gunput Row of Meeruch, a boy of twelve years old, with

his uncle and guardian Mahadoo Row; Gopal Row of Jamkhundee, and his cousin Govind Row of Chinchnee; Keshew Row of Koorundwar, and Gunput Row of Shedbal. These chiefs accompanied me to the Kristna and left me this morning.

2. As there was no likelihood of any early opportunity of a personal meeting between Mr. Chaplin and these Chiefs, I thought it best to conclude agreements with them on this occasion, and I have the honour to enclose a translation of the terms agreed on. I trust they will meet His Excellency the Governor-General's wishes. The reception given by these Chiefs to my proposals formed a contrast to that of Chintamon Row, as they professed the utmost gratitude for the liberal treatment they had met with from the British Government, and the most perfect satisfaction with the general tenor of the terms offered to them. They preferred serving with their troops to paying money or ceding territory, and although I should have thought a money payment more advantageous to Government and ultimately safer for themselves, yet I did not attempt to influence their decision further than by pointing out the arguments that occurred to me in favour of each plan. I think they were probably determined to the present course from their having a considerable number of stable horse and of old retainers of their families whom they would be obliged to maintain even after they had made a cession in lieu of service, so that such a cession would have diminished their income without materially reducing their expenses.

3. It appears they had been informed that Gunput Row of Tasgaum had obtained an exemption from service from General Munro, on which I showed them the agreement, and offered them the same terms if they preferred them. They at one time seemed inclined to do so, induced to it by a supposition that one article promised that Gunput Row should only be called on once in ten or fifteen years; but I said that General Munro in that article was only explaining the probable nature of the service, not promising how it was to be exacted, and that if a mistake of the writer occasioned it to bear this construction, I should allow Gunput Row the benefit of it, but could not extend the mistake to the other Chiefs. The following is the article alluded to. It is introduced in reply to a demand of Gunput Row for exemption from service :—

"*Article* 13*th*.—The Company's Government does not exact service like the constant duty you did under the Peshwa. Once in ten or fifteen years, on the occurrence of some important affair, it is necessary to come to the Company's assistance; except in such times, it will not always summon you."

4. Excepting the terms relating to service, the enclosed agreement is framed on the model of that concluded with Chintamon Row, and the few changes suggested by the Sirdars were such as could be acceded to without affecting the principles of the settlement.

5. The severity of the terms requires some explanation. The transfer to the British Government of a Jagheerdar accustomed to the lax service of the Maratha, holds out a prospect of considerable danger to himself and of very little benefit to Government. The best means of avoiding these evils appear to me to be to lay down the rights of Government with great strictness in the original agreements, but to show great lenity in exacting them in time to come. With this view I have insisted on the right of Government to employ the contingents of the Jagheerdars throughout the whole year, and to guard, by a rigorous system of muster, against any attempt to diminish the number or lessen the efficiency of the troops to be supplied; but I do not mean that these rules should be literally enforced, and I do, not comtemplate the acquisition of any service from the Jagheerdars beyond that specified in the 16th paragraph of my letter (No. 78) to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 18th June 1818.

6. As that paragraph almost exactly coincides with the orders of Government communicated to me in Mr. Adam's letter of the 14th of July, and as it was afterwards confirmed by a letter from the same gentleman, dated 26th September, it will explain the principles of the present agreement to insert it in this place:—

"These Jagheerdars must, by our our agreement with them, continue to be governed according to the terms of Punderpoor, which are founded on the ancient customs of the Maratha empire. They must therefore have the entire management of their own jagheers, including the power of life and death, and must not be interfered with by Government, unless in case of very flagrant abuse of power

or long continuance of gross misgovernment. Their contingents ought only to be called out for general services, but they ought to assist in quelling any disturbance in their immediate neighbourhood. When their contingent is called out, it ought not to be strictly mustered, and one-fourth of the stipulated number of horse ought to be considered sufficient. If any stricter rule is observed they will be losers by their transfer to our Government."

7. I would recommend that the Chiefs should be discouraged from serving with their horse, even if they are inclined; but if they should accompany their contingent, it will be requisite that they should not be placed under the command of any person but a British officer, if possible, of some rank, and that they should be treated with all the attention and consideration to which they have hitherto been accustomed.

8. After the articles settling the mode of service the next that requires notice is that (Article 6th) by which their jagheers are rendered hereditary in their families, subject to the condition of renewing their sunnuds. This was always intended, and any other course would have rendered the condition of the Chiefs worse than it was under the Maratha government; but as a written promise to this effect adds greatly to the value of the present instrument in their eyes, I voluntarily inserted it.

9. The 9th article is inserted as much for the purpose of guarding the Jagheerdars from vexatious interference on the part of our officers as for that of leaving Government the power to interpose in case of the occurrence of any atrocity which it would be hurtful to its reputation to overlook, and even to introduce its own police in case the administration of the Jagheerdars should ever fall into entire disorder.

10. The 11th article, authorising the apprehension of offenders by our officers within the jagheer lands, is intended to prevent the escape of a criminal owing to any interruption in the pursuit, and to guard against neglect and connivance on the part of the Jagheerdars; but it is by no means intended that it should be acted on when the offender can be obtained by an application to the Jagheerdar.

11. The stipulation for the maintenance of the honour of the Jagheerdars, "as in Bajee Row's time" (Article 12th), is altered, at the request of the Putwurdhuns, into "as in former times," for they contend that since Bajee Row's accession they have been treated with uniform neglect. This point to which they attach such high importance involves no sacrifice on our part. It consists in addressing letters to them with their proper titles; in writing to them on occasions of condolence and congratulation; going out to meet them when they pay a visit; sending a person of sufficient rank to invite them to an entertainment; presenting them with the proper number of articles of dress and of jewels (which number is regulated by previous entertainment of the same kind given by them); helping them to perfumes and beetle in the form prescribed for persons of the highest rank, and other trifling ceremonies of the same nature.

12. The only general rules that I would suggest for the future regarding the Chiefs are that no alterations regarding the police, the customs, the mints, and similar branches of the administration of the jagheers which may be thought to affect the interests of Government may be attempted without the free consent of the Jagheerdars.

That the adjustment of disputes among the Jagheerdars and other affairs of importance relating to them should be considered as of a political nature, and conducted under the specific orders of Government, and should not be managed as a distinct affair according to the ordinary regulations.

And that the Political Agent, or officers hereafter employed to manage our affairs with the Jagheerdars, should transact business directly with them or their Vakeels, and not through a native agent, still less any neighbouring amildar.

13. I am induced to enter so fully into these subjects by my sense of the importance of preserving the privileges of Chiefs whose friendship we have acknowledged, as well as to show how much is gained by attachment to our Government as for the general advantage of having some portion of the old nobility of the country flourishing and contended. I likewise believe that in addition to the real difficulties of avoiding disputes with Chiefs of this description, there arises, when their former situation and the nature of their claims

come to be a little known, a disposition to regard them as useless encumbrances on the revenue, and obstructions to the course of the Regulations, and to consider it as desirable that their lands should be resumed.

From such a disposition, and even from the lapse of time, the letter of the present engagements may be remembered when the manner in which it was proposed to enforce them is forgotten, to guard against which I would venture to suggest that any explanations which the Most Noble the Governor-General may think necessary for preserving the spirit of the agreements should be communicated as permanent rules for the guidance of the Government under whom the Chiefs are severally to be placed, and that this principle should be extended to the whole of the Jagheerdars who are left in possession of their lands.

14. To conclude the subject of the settlement with the Putwurdhuns, it is desirable, though I have held out no such hopes that their services should not be required for a year or two, to enable them to recover the expenses and losses of the late war and the defalcations of the preceding year, in which they remitted a great portion of their rents on account of the badness of the season. It is likewise desirable that they should appear to gain by their willingness to serve, more than Chintamon Row by his repugnance to the service. After that period it is desirable that they should be occasionally called out to prevent the rights of Government from falling into disuse; but it is not likely that their services will be often required. Under this view it is apparent that the Putwurdhuns will gain much by their connection with us; but on the other hand we shall derive from them much more efficient service than they have ever afforded since the commencement of the confusions in the Maratha empire.

15. Besides the settlement of their relation to the public, I have had many communications with the Putwurdhuns on their family disputes. It would be tedious to enter into the details of all these differences, but it is necessary that something should be fixed regarding the principle on which they all originate. This is the practice introduced by Bajee Row among the family of Putwurdhuns of dividing the jagheer of each Chief on his death among his sons.

This measure, from its conformity to the Hindoo laws regarding private property, and from its having been acted on of late, is perhaps thought more equitable in that family than the plan of leaving the whole in the hands of the elder branch. On the other hand, the former custom of the Putwurdhuns, and that of most other Jagheerdars, would easily reconcile people to the establishment of the opposite practice, if thought more expedient by Government, and I have worded the article rendering the jagheers hereditary in such a manner as to leave the point still open for decision. If it is thought conducive to the advantage of the country to keep up large estates, they cannot be placed in better hands than those of the Putwurdhuns whose liberal and judicious management of their ryots is the theme of universal praise, and whose jagheers are probably not surpassed in prosperity by any part of the Company's territories. On the other hand, if it is thought better for the country and safer for the State to break down the jagheers into small portions, we have only to leave the rules at present established to their own operation. Our doing so will, however, be attended with the inconvenience that the family we wish to preserve will soon be lost in a crowd of petty landholders, and that the expense of maintaining so many proprietors will swallow up the funds allotted to the maintenance of the contingent due to Government.

Many restraints may be put on the principle of division, if it is thought best to allow it to operate only partially. The present members of the families must in any case be allowed their share, but the Chief may hereafter be given a larger proportion than the others, as was done by Bajee Row in the case of Chintamon Row, to whose younger brother he gave only two-thirds of the share he left with the elder. This rule if kept up would protract the extinction of the family, and might be strengthened by a rule imposing a limit below which the jagheer of the Chief was not to be allowed to be reduced by divisions or all further divisions, after the present generations, might at once be forbidden. I beg to be honoured with instructions on this head.

16. The following is the present state of the Putwurdhuns' family and its claimants to share :—

Chintamon Row of Sanglee has only one son, Gunput Row, and no claimant to share.

Gunput Row of Meeruch is an infant. The claimants to a share of his jagheer are his uncles Mahadoo Row and Gopal Row, and the three sons of his deceased uncle Govind Row. Their names are Keshew Row, Wamun Row, and Gungadhur Row. His brother Moroba will have a claim to half of what is left after the above three shares are assigned.

Gopal Row of Jamkhundee has no son, but his cousin Govind Row Nana has a very fair claim to an equal share of his lands. The whole was divided into three parts by the Peshwa during the life of Appa Sahib, father of Gopal Row, and one share was given to Gunput Row, Appa Sahib's youngest brother. His second brother, Mahadoo Row, father of Govind Row, declined taking his share, but the right to it still remains vested in his son.

Gunput Row of Tasgaum, son of Pursheram Bhow, and brother to Appa Sahib, has no issue.

Keshew Row of Koorundwar has two sons, who will claim equal shares on his death. Bajee Row gave half his lands to his grand-uncle, Gunput Row of Shedbal, though he had no right to share even on the principles of divisions established by that prince himself. The sons of his grand-uncle, Shew Row, might claim to share with him, but they are represented to have long since given up their claim for a fixed allowance, and they have never applied for a division.

Gunput of Shedbal has no issue, but is desirous of adopting one of the two young men last mentioned. It is alleged, however, that the Hindoo law requires him to adopt the son of Keshew Row, which would bring back the property to the family from which he wrongfully obtained it. The possessions of the Putwurdhuns and the number of horse they were formerly bound to furnish and that due on the present footing are shown in the annexed table, which, though not scrupulously exact, from the want of records, is sufficiently so for the present purpose.

17. Besides the Putwurdhuns several other Jagheerdars came to visit me at Bagulcote. The Brahmin Chiefs of Nurgoond and Ramdroog, the former of whom has a jagheer of Rs. 90,000 and the

* This name should be Kristna—(*vide* Genealogical Table.)

latter of Rs. 75,000, free of all tributes and service, were among the number, as were the Chiefs of Moodhole and Beelghy, both members of the Ghorepuray family. These two Chiefs hold their lands by grants of the Kings of Beejapoor, which have been respected by the Marathas. The former has Rs. 1,50,000 for the service of 75 horses and the latter Rs. 25,000 for his personal service.

18 The son of Rutnakor Punt, the late minister of the Raja of Kolapore, likewise paid me a visit. He has been in rebellion for more than two years in the strong fort of Bhudderghur, of which the Raja was anxious to dispossess him, and he came to ascertain what part the British Government would take if he resisted a force the Raja is preparing to send against him. I told him that if he were so successful as to occasion any serious disturbance in the Raja's country the British Government would be compelled by its treaty to act against him, as he has not a shadow of right. On this he offered to give up the fort if allowed a certain pension, for which the Raja of Kolapore's Vakeel engaging, he proceeded to Kolapore to make his submission to the Raja.

19. I expect to meet the Raja of Akulcote, Gunput Row Putwurdhun, and Balla Sahib Rastia at Beejapoor.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Camp at Mahommedpoor, 7th June 1819.

No. 584.

To Mr. Secretary METCALFE.

Sir, Gunput Row Putwurdhun having met me at Beejapoor, I took the opportunity of entering on an adjustment of his affairs. His situation was different from that of the others, both as he was not included in the terms of Punderpoor, and as he alone had concluded a preliminary agreement with Brigadier General Munro.

2. The first step I took after an exchange of visits and entertainments was to draw up a series of decisions on the various articles which remained to be fulfilled or rejected. This document was in the form of a letter to Gunput Row; but to make it clearer I have thrown

the whole into the form of a table, containing, in three columns, Gunput Row's demands, General Munro's answers, and my final decision on each head. The translation of the demands and answers will in some instances be found to differ from that transmitted in my letter to Mr. Chaplin, dated 18th March. In such cases I believe the present translation to be the most exact.

3. In the discussion which followed the communication of my sentiments, Gunput Row at first objected to my decision on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 18th articles. With respect to the 4th, I explained that although not entitled to share by his agreement with General Munro, he was entitled in consequence of promises which I had formerly made to him with the consent of his relations; and on the other articles he at length admitted the justice of the decision. He held out on the 13th article, contending that the term, "come to the assistance of the Company," put him on the footing of an ally and exempted him from service. I answered that to his demand for an exemption from service General Munro had replied by stating the manner in which he was to serve, and that the particular word "assistance" was not enough to set aside the obvious spirit of the whole answer; that, moreover, the word "assistance" was not applied to him or to future transactions, but to the Company's practice in general with all who owed it service. Gunput Row at length admitted this interpretation; he also admitted that although the term of ten or fifteen years was specified to mark the peculiar nature of the war on which he was to be called out, yet such wars might happen more frequently and might last long. He therefore wished for some precise stipulation that he should not be employed above one year in ten, or that he should serve at all times with a tenth of his horse. Both of these propositions were rejected as injurious to the Government and disproportioned to the terms imposed on the other Chiefs. At length I offered an addition to his lands to the extent proposed in my letter of 18th March, and after a little decision, in which Gunput Row showed some anxiety for an increase in the amount, but much more for a promise that none of his relations should have an equal gratification, I agreed to give him Rs. 30,000, the sum proposed for the other Chiefs with whom, by this agreement, he puts himself entirely on a level, and he withdrew all his objections to any grant

that might be made to the others and all rights to participate in the benefits they might derive from them. He made some slight objection to the other article of the agreement and introduced some trifling alterations, but on the whole he expressed himself highly satisfied with the settlement, and very grateful for the favour shown him.

4. I took this occasion to introduce a clause to provide for the adjustment of his disputes with Gopal Row. The amount given on account of Bhose will be deducted from the proposed grant to Gopal Row. I beg leave to recommend Gunput Row's application for a portion of land at Benares to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General. I have the honour to enclose a translation of the agreement.

5. Gunput Row was the first of the Chiefs who seriously entered on a settlement with the British Government, and he likewise recalled his horse to Tasgaum some time before the others took so decided a part. By the present agreement he retains no advantage over the rest, and when the others receive the additions intended to their jagheers it may be expedient to make some further addition, though on a small scale, to his.

6. This being the last of the Putwurdhuns with whom we have to settle, it is necessary to consider the sort of sunnud to be furnished to them according to the stipulation in all the agreements. It will be convenient to postpone the issue of this sunnud until the lands about to be granted are settled; but this is a convenient place for noticing the form that would suit best with their expectation and the custom of this part of India. With this view I would suggest that sunnuds should be issued in the name of the Chiefs, declaring that they were confirmed in the lands which they held of the Peshwa and those since granted, on the conditions specified in the agreement just concluded with them.

7. To facilitate the preparation of this instrument I have the honour to annex the name of each Chief, and the date of the agreement concluded with him. The sunnud will, of course, be in the languages usually employed by Government, and not in Marathi:—

I. Chintamon Row Pandoorung Putwurdhun; date of agreement, 15th May 1819, Rejeb 19th.

II. Gunput Row Narayen Putwurdhun; dated 6th June 1819, Shaubaun 12th.

III. Gopal Ramchunder Putwurdhun; dated 6th June 1819, Shaubaun 12th.

IV. Gunput Row Pursheram Putwurdhun; dated 17th June 1819, Shaubaun 23rd.

V. Kristna Row Trimbuk Putwurdhun; dated 6th June 1819, Shaubaun 12th.

VI. Gunput Row Conair; dated 6th June 1819, Shaubaun 12th.

8. At Beejapoor I likewise met Futteh Sing Bhosla, the Raja of Akulcote. This personage is a distant relation of the Raja of Sattara, and as such was always treated with particular respect by the Peshwa. I of course showed him similar attention, going out to meet him when he approached the city. His jagheer amounts by his own accounts to Rs. 3,70,000, of which Akulcote, yielding Rs. 1,50,000, and 6 villages yielding in all Rs. 20,000, are in his possession. Various collections in the Peshwa's territory, amounting to Rs. 50,000, are now sequestrated, and I promised they should be restored. His rights in the Nizam's country, amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, I long since informed his Vakeel, and now repeated, could not be restored. I also ascertained his wishes as to being under the British Government or the Raja of Sattara, and find he preferred the latter, which agree with His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's wishes. He, however, professed the utmost readiness to serve the British Government with zeal if that arrangement should be preferred.

9. Balla Sahib Rastia also came to Beejapoor and visited me twice, but as I was unwilling to give him hopes of recovering his jagheer, I did not accept of an entertainment from him as from the rest.

10. Among other visitors at Beejapoor was Rainkee Bye, a lady who is now as the head of the family of Duphly, and possesses a jagheer rated at Rs. 1,50,000 under a grant from the Kings of Dehi. She is bound to furnish some horse, regarding which I shall settle on reaching Poona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Camp at Moochindee, 17th June 1819.

STATEMENT showing the Putwurdhuns' Revenue, Contingents, &c.

Chiefs' Names.	Revenue.	Former Contingents.	Present Contingents.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chintamon Row of Sanglee	6,34,000	1,800	450	Commuted for territory.
Gunput Row of Meeruch.....	4,95,000	1,210	302	His quota of horse is out of proportion to his revenue, on account of deduction made on his original agreement for the expenses of the fort of Meeruch.
Gopal Row of Jamkhundee	4,14,000	1,146	386	
Gunput Row of Tasgaum.....	1,99,000	573		Not yet settled with.
Keshew Row of Koorundwar	1,43,000	450	114	This is after deducting the revenue of the purgunnas of Sumpgaum and Bageewaree, the amount of which will be made up to him. On the other hand has other claims which may prevent the exceeding 120.*
Gunput Row of Shedbal	1,43,000	450	114	The same remarks apply to this chief.
	20,28,000	5,629	916	
	....	....	143	This will be added if Gunput Row accepts the arrangement of furnishing a fourth.
	....	....	1,059	

* This passage is printed as transcribed. There is evidently some clerical error which it is too late to rectify.

To W. CHAPLIN, Esq.

Poona, 16th August 1819.

Sir,—I have now the honour to acquaint you with the arrangement which I think most expedient for completing the grant of land of which hopes have been so long held out to the Putwurdhuns.

2. The land ought, I conceive, to be granted as personal tainat, and the following appear to me on the whole to be the fairest proportions in which to assign it:—

Mahadoo Row of Meeruch	Rs.	20,000
Gopal Row.....	,,	10,000
Chintamon Row	,,	30,000
Gopal Row of Jamkhundee	,,	30,000
Govind Row of Chinchnee	,,	10,000
Gunput Row of Tasgaum.....	,,	40,000
Keshew Row of Koorundwar	,,	30,000
Gunput Row Conair.....	,,	20,000
	Rupees.	1,90,000

Gunput Row, the sirdar of Meeruch, and the son of his deceased uncle Govind Row, may be thought to have a claim to tainats as well as their uncles Mahadoo Row and Gopal Row, but the present grants are in consideration of the good conduct of the Chiefs to whom they are made, and consequently cannot be extended to children who had no share in the transactions which led to them. On the same principle Gopal Row of Meeruch receives less than his brother, who has hitherto retained the entire management of the jagheer.

4. Chintamon Row being the senior branch of the family of Meeruch, and having received on that account a larger share of the jagheer, cannot be offered a less tainat than that branch.

5. Gopal Row and Govind Row appear at first sight entitled to the same gratification, but as Govind Row must receive an equal share of the jagheer according to the practice already established by Bajee Row, it is but just to allow the head of the family some compensation in this shape for the unavoidable expenses which his superiority draws on him.

6. The largeness of the sum allotted to Gunput Row of Tasgaum is accounted for by the necessity of compensating for the advantages he had gained in his agreement with General Munro and subsequently renounced; and also of rewarding him for his decision in entering into such an agreement without balancing between our party and the Peshwa's. Rs. 30,000, however, is the whole tainat. Rs. 8,000 is compensation for Bhoza and for a share of Amnapoor, and this sum is in reality given to Gopal Row and Govind Row, who would otherwise have been obliged to pay it. Rs. 2,000 is inam for the temple at Tasgaum, and must be given according to that tenure.

7. The grant of Rs. 30,000 to Keshew Row and Rs. 20,000 to Gunput Row Konair is a compensation for Sumpgaum and Bageewarree, to which the family is fairly entitled. Rs. 10,000 additional is granted to Keshew Row as the elder branch, who has lost considerably by the partition to which in strictness Gunput Row had no claim, although the Peshwa's sunnud is now a bar to any question of his title. It may be stated to Gunput Row that as Sumpgaum and Bageewarree were never given up to him by the Peshwa, it would perhaps be strict justice to leave those districts with Keshew Row; that in granting him a share therefore the Government feels itself compelled to make a compensation to Keshew Row by a grant of Rs. 10,000 tainat.

8. These grants ought of course to be made in such a manner as to consolidate the jagheers of the Putwurdhuns. It is particularly desirable that their lands should be as little mixed as possible with those of the Raja of Sattara, and any villages you may find it necessary to give up for that purpose can be made up by giving villages to the Raja in the sequestrated jagheers of Rastia and Gokla. On this subject I beg you will have the goodness to correspond fully with Captain Grant.

9. A promise has been made to Gunput Row of Tasgaum that the Government share of Akulcote and Billowree, of which he already possesses half, shall be given as part of his tainat. Rs. 500 of his tainat is also to be given in the Concan.

If Gopal Row is not anxious to keep Bhoze, that also is to be given to Gunput Row, the other receiving the stipulated indemnity

Gunput Row is desirous that his lands should either be near Belgaum (which is inadmissible) or at Kasseegaum near Walwa and Serralleh, of the expediency of which I cannot judge.

10. To conclude Gunput Row's claims in one place, I beg you will have the goodness either to continue the offices (assaumees) stipulated for by Gunput Row to the holders, or to grant them equal emoluments in money, as you think best. I believe he has given you a list of them.

11. Gopal Row of Jamkhundee is desirous to have the Deshmookhee of that district, and if not entitled to it on other grounds, it may be granted under this head ; but you will no doubt be disposed in all cases to accommodate the Sirdars when you can do it without inconvenience.

12. All the lands must be valued according to their actual revenues.

13. With regard to the claims of Government on the Putwurdhuns, the rules contained in my letter of 18th March are still applicable as far as they go ; but I apprehend that few of the claims that are not enforced at the time of settlement at Punderpoor can be very well founded. The Peshwa had then the power, and he never wanted the will, to take all he was entitled to.

The grant to the Dessaee of Kittoor does not prove the land or revenue granted to be really the Peshwa's, as all sorts of pretensions are included in that grant with the double object of deceiving the Kittoorkur and harrassing the Putwurdhuns.

14. I take this opportunity of mentioning a claim on the part of Keshew Row for the whole or a part of the villages of Moonglee and Borottee in the purgunna of Myndurgee. The first of these has been recently usurped by the Raja of Akulcote, and the other by Appa Dessaee. Should these claims appear to be well founded, your influence with those chiefs would be employed to procure restoration.

15. These are all the arrangements at present required for the Putwurdhuns, except some for which application must be made to the Government of Bombay. Copies of the letters written regarding them will be sent to you.

16. As soon as the grants are completed, and the lands to be med, as being held without authority, settled, I beg you will have goodness to forward a list of all the lands of all descriptions to be d by the Putwurdhuns. This list after being compared in the ftur at Poona will be forwarded to Fort William, and inserted in a mud under the seal of His Excellency the Most Noble the overnor-General.

17. It has already been settled by General Munro that Appa Dessaee is to receive full compensation for the mokassa which he ctually collected in the Nizam's country. His conduct since his submission entitles him to the fulfilment of this promise, and it does not seem necessary to wait for a final agreement with His Highness the Nizam, who can give a compensation if it should appear that this payment ought, as intended by General Munro, to rest with him. The compensation may be given in land out of Rastia's or Gokla's heers on this side of the Kristna.

18. When the compensation is given the terms of Appa Dese's service may be fixed. They may be the same as those granted the Putwurdhuns, and the extent of his contingent will depend the number of horse that his jagheer will maintain after deducting personal lands, one-fourth of the whole number is now to be ired.

19. Appa Dessaee is anxious to receive an equivalent in the natic, or near it, for his lands to the northward, which are supsed to be of the nominal value of two lakhs of rupees. This wish may be considered, and perhaps the equivalent may be found among the jagheer lands in the Raja of Sattara's country, so as to occasion no expense to the British Government.

20. I beg you to correspond with Captain Grant on this subject, and have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to that officer. It is desirable that all grants out of the country on this side of the Kristna should be made as soon as possible to allow of our coming to a final settlement with the Raja of Sattara. Should a sufficient sum remain out of the country now under Mr. Nisbet after these claims are satisfied, it may be given to the Pritineedhee (to be

held of the Raja) as an indemnity for his pecuniary claims on districts south of the Kristna.

21. To enable you to form a correct judgment on these subjec I have the honour to enclose an abstract of the amount of perso jagheers which are to be restored within the country under yo charge on the left bank of the Kristna.

22. Besides the Putwurdhuns and Appa Dessaee there a some other Jagheerdars in the country under your charge wi which I think agreements might immediately be concluded. Th following is the information which is found regarding them in the Peshwa's duftur.

23. Mallojee Gorepuray's jagheer of Moodhole is estimated at a lakh of rupees (but the amount is not accurately known, as it was in his possession before the rise of the Maratha government or was never resumed.) He has besides inams to the amount of Rs. 7,5se. The Peshwa imposed on him the duty of serving with 150 horse but it is understood that he never served with more than 75, for then received pay. This account is corroborated by that which 125 transmitted, by which it appears that he served during peace with and during war 75 horse, receiving Rs. 12 a horse as monthly pa the

24. Ramchunder Row of Bailgy's jagheer is rated in tur, duftur at Rs. 56,350. He is charged with no horse in the duftbly though it appears he served in the last war with 20 or 25. Probaose he furnished a share of those due by the Moodhole Chief, of wh jagheer his once formed part.

25. The jagheers of Ramdroog and Nurgoond were formerly one, and were required in the time of Ballajee Bajee Row to furnish 225 horse. The jagheer was divided by Bajee Row. Rs. 79,500 was granted to each on condition of furnishing, the Ramdroog Chief 113, and the Nurgoond 112. They did not, however, furnish them on ordinary occasions, probably only during great wars.

26. You will be able on this information to fix the number of horse with which each Chief is to serve, allowing a liberal attention to the claims of the Chiefs, as the right to their horse is of importance to mark their relations to the Government than for any real service

they will ever perform. The rest of the agreements with them may be framed on that with Chintamon Row, excepting the 1st article. Changes of expression may be necessary on account of their greater dignity, and if custom should require relaxation in our claims of sovereignty over them (which, however. I do not apprehend), greater care must be taken to do away all pretension on their part to a right to carry on any intercourse with foreign states.

The cases of the Baye of Jutt and the Raja of Akulcote are purposely omitted on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

No. 680.

To Mr. Chief Secretary WARDEN.

Sir,—In consequence of the orders received from the Honourable the Governor in Council, I addressed Chintamon Row a letter which led to his compliance with the requisition to repair to General Pritzler's camp, and his delivery of the duplicate of his acknowledgment of his allegiance to Government. Chintamon Row sent an answer to my letter through General Pritzler, which has therefore reached me somewhat later than it would have done by the direct course. It is written in his usual style, and I should not have thought it necessary to trouble you with a copy of it had it not been for the concluding paragraph in which he requests, with perfect indifference, that the new terms* which are promised should be made out in the name of his son, leaving it uncertain whether or not he wishes them to be renewed at all in his own. It is evident that this chief will never consent to relinquish the privilege which he assumes to himself of adopting an improper tone of language, but this might be overlooked if we were quite sure of the sincerity of his late submission. The Vakeel at Sanglee informs me, however, that Chintamon Row makes no secret of declaring that the late acknowledgment was given on compulsion; that he signed it within the given time merely to save himself from degradation; that the violent and unjust extortion

* For the "new terms" granted a few months subsequently see Appendix C.

of this document will be inquired into in Calcutta. The whol tenor of this chief's conduct induces me to believe that the vakeel ha not exaggerated these declarations, which evince a spirit still exceed ingly contumacious.

Chintamon Row states that he has sent to his Vakeel at Poon orders for the release of the lands which were called for as the equivalent of the service of one-fourth of his contingent, but the Vakeel has at present shown to me such orders only as refer to lands most inconveniently situated, which are evidently selected as being the very worst of his jagheer, and which he desires to relinquish at the tunka value instead of their actual produce as stipulated at Belgaum. I have accordingly declined receiving them, and shall insist upon the relinquishment of a moiety at least that may be so placed with reference to local circumstances as may render their acquisition desirable to Government, leaving the other half to his own choice.

I take this occasion to inform the Honourable the Governor in Council that I have called upon all the Putwurdhun family to relinquish the use of their present official seal, which, like that of Chintamon Row's affixed to his last letter, bears the inscription of-

" May Gunesh protect me!

The eternal hearty well-wisher at the feet of the Punt Prudhan, Chintamon Row, the son of Pandoorung Row."

I trust this measure which I propose to adopt generally with respect to all Jagheerdars will meet the approbation of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN.

Poona, 28th November 1819.

TRANSLATION.

Letter from CHINTAMON ROW *to* W. CHAPLIN, Esq.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

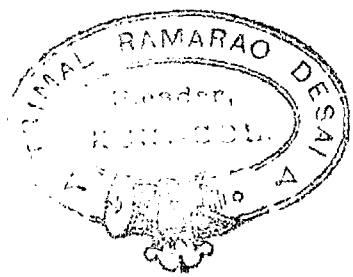
General Pritzler Bahadoor forwarded to me your letter of the 19th Mohurrum. I accordingly signed and sealed the paper and

elivered it to him. I had also an interview with him. You wrote to me to send the orders of release of villages (sirchitties) according to a separate list. I have addressed my Vakeel on the subject and have sent "sir hitties" of all the mahals, which he will deliver to you.

The Company's Sirkar had done me the kindness to sign and seal a paper stipulating that my family honour and good name should suffer no diminution, and confirming to me under the Company all my rights and dignities as I had enjoyed them under the Peshwa. It also directed me to represent anything I might have to state, and promised that my representations should be attended to, and complied with as far as might be fitting; that on no account should I suffer detriment, but that all due support and assistance should be afforded to me.

These were the contents of the paper, and I quote them accordingly, for if I had departed from their meaning how would the circumstances upon inquiry have been approved of? It was your part to have examined the contents of what I wrote and either confirmed or rejected them as you conceived most consistent with wisdom. I should not have objected to your decision, but heavy matters have Prit'en (extraordinary steps have been taken) without having in any way offended against the Company's Government. You will consider whether this was merited or not. If you please to continue to my son the agreement contained in the paper which was signed and sealed, you may do so as you may judge proper.—Compliments.

Dated the 25th Mohurrum 1820.



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